

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.65

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 28, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 79, 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 92, 64

August 28, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 81, 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 87, 78

2887 晚八初月六年寅甲

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914.

伍年國 號八十二月八年亥癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE LINER KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE SUNK.

BRITISH MARINES LAND AT OSTEND.

How the Anglo-German Rupture Occurred.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

Splendid Prospects.

Aug. 27, 4.25 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that the troops were engaged yesterday against a superior force. The troops' behaviour was splendid, and the prospects in the impending battle were satisfactory. Mr. Asquith added that Field-Marshal Sir John French speaks in high terms of the quality and efficiency of the Frenchmen and their officers—(Loud cheers).

Big German Armed Liner Sunk.

Aug. 27, 4.25 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill announced that H.M.S. Highflyer had sunk the German armed merchantman, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Churchill stated that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was armed with ten four-inch guns. She had been interfering with traffic on the Cape route and was one of the very few German liners which succeeded in getting to sea. Her survivors were killed before she sank. The Highflyer had one killed and five wounded.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was built in 1897 for the Norddeutscher Lloyd. She was a steel twin screw liner fitted with wireless, and had four decks. Her gross tonnage was 14,349 tons, and her dimensions—Length, 626 feet; breadth, 83 feet; depth, 57 feet. She was built by the Aktien Gesellschaft Vulcan, at Stettin.

How War Broke Out.

Aug. 27, 10.55 p.m.
The detailed report of the British Ambassador in Berlin to Sir Edward Grey, describing the events prior to the rupture of relations, has been published. It may be described as the most remarkable diplomatic document of modern times. On August 4 the Ambassador asked the German Government whether Germany would abstain from violating Belgian neutrality. The Foreign Minister, Herr von Jagow, immediately replied "No, since the Germans have already crossed the frontiers." Herr von Jagow explained that Germany was obliged to advance into France by the eastward, and strike a decisive blow as quickly as possible, since an advance through the line of fortresses to the south would have involved great loss of time. He regretted that it was impossible for Germany to draw back. After the presentation of the British ultimatum, Herr von Jagow expressed poignant regret at the crumbling of his entire policy, which was to make friends of England, and through England, of France. The Ambassador thereupon declared that England, in view of her engagements, could not have done otherwise.

The Ambassador afterwards visited the Chancellor, who was very agitated. The Chancellor began a prolonged harangue, declaring that just for a scrap of paper containing the word "neutrality" Britain was making war with a kindred nation, and that his policy of friendship with England had tumbled like a house of cards.

A Strong Protest.

The Ambassador strongly protested against the Chancellor's declaration that Britain would be responsible for the terrible events. He pointed out that Britain's honour required her to defend Belgium's neutrality and that fear of the consequences would not deter Britain.

A Painful Interview.

The Ambassador refrained from further argument as the Chancellor was so excited, so evidently overcome by the British action and so little disposed to listen to reason. This terminated a painful interview.

On the morning of August 5, after the attack on the Embassy, which Herr von Jagow described as an indelible stain on the reputation of Berlin, the Emperor sent his Aide-de-camp expressing regrets, but saying, "You will gather from those occurrences an idea of the feelings of the Germans respecting Britain's actions against their allies at Waterloo." The Emperor begged the Ambassador to tell the King that, while he was proud of the titles of British Field Marshal and Admiral, he must renounce these titles.

British Marines at Ostend.

Aug. 27, 4.40 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill announced that a strong force of British marines had been landed and had occupied Ostend and the surrounding districts without opposition.

Austrian Evacuation.

Aug. 27, 3.40 p.m.
Austria has evacuated Sarajevo and Novibazar.

Parliament.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith intimated that it was most necessary and desirable during the war that Parliament should meet at short intervals.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A Report Denied.

Aug. 27, 11.35 a.m.
The report of the occupation of Lille, Roubaix, etc., is untrue. An official French communique announces that in the North the Franco-British forces have been slightly drawn back.

New French Cabinet.

Aug. 27, 11.35 a.m.
The French Cabinet has resigned and has been reconstructed as a Cabinet of National Defence with the following additions:—

Minister for War M. Millerand.
Foreign Affairs M. Delcasse.
Justice M. Briand.
Finance M. Ribot.

and the Socialist M. Jules Guesde without a portfolio.
M. Viviani remains in office as Premier.

M. Messimy, who has hitherto been Minister for War, is not included.

The new combination embraces all parties.

PEKING AND THE WAR.

Instructions to the Chinese Navy.

Peking, Aug. 15.

The Ministry of the Navy has telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Li Ting-hsin, at Shanghai to the effect that in view of the war preparations at Tsingtau, Vladivostok and Weihaiwei, by the German, Russian and British Forces, and as China has declared her neutrality, it is necessary to keep a strong naval force at Chefoo for the protection of Chinese rights and the enforcement of China's neutrality in case hostilities occur between the belligerents in Chinese waters.

Nervousness at the

Manchu Court.

The Taiching Court has addressed a communication to the President's Office asking to be informed about the existing condition of affairs in Europe and how the Republic of China will be affected by the war.

In view of the shortage of the receipts of the Government through the sudden fall in commerce everywhere, it is feared the fixed instalments of the Taiching Court (i.e. 1,000,000 quarterly) cannot be paid in time because the first thing the Government must do is to keep up the administration and the payment of the troops. On account of this, the Manchu Court has ordered a general curtailment of all expenses within the Palace.

An Appeal to the Public.

Mr. Liang Shih-yi, Director of the Domestic Loan Bureau, has sent out circular letters to all the leading Chinese firms in Peking concerning the loan of \$18,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest per annum, enlisting their co-operation in the flotation of same. Mr. Liang says that owing to the situation in Europe, the Chinese Government is suffering great financial difficulties so that the Government now appeals to the nation to subscribe to the proposed loan.

In order to establish the credit of the Central Government, the interest payable to bondholders will be deposited in leading foreign banks as security. Thus the people have nothing to fear from their investment, while on the other hand they can assist the Government to tide over the difficulties during the present most critical period.

In reply to this circular letter, most of the leading Chinese firms have assured the Government of their support for the subscription of the loan. Moreover, when President Yuan was Viceroy of Chihli, he floated an internal loan of 10,000,000 with the wine and tobacco taxes as security and the whole loan, together with its interest, was paid off by the authorities without the slightest trouble. Thus the Central Government will put out \$5,000,000 for sale at the first instance through the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications and other reliable financial houses.

To Prevent Panic.

The Police are very active in the suppression of panic-mongers in order to prevent a financial crisis in the capital and the provinces. Foreign bank notes can now be changed by Chinese at the office of the Bank of Communications which, in conjunction with the Bank of China and the big Chinese banks and remitting houses, is doing its best to preserve the money markets of Peking so that, with the exception of the closing of several foreign firms which resulted in the loss of employment by many young Chinese clerks and others, there is no sign of any real depression in Chinese business circles.

Owing to the non-arrival of foreign flour in Peking, the Peking Governor has invited the native merchants to send in their tenders for the supply of H. Nan and southern wheat and grain for the consumption of the large population of the Metropolis.

The authorities have everything well in hand so that there is not the least fear of local disturbances. —N.O. Daily News.

GREATER GERMANY.

Possessions Over-Sea.

The question of Tsingtau has naturally drawn attention to Germany's colonial interests in other parts of the world. The news to date is that the British forces have seized Lome, in German Togoland, that the Germans have vacated Swakopmund and Luderitz Bucht, in German South-west Africa, and occupied Tabora, in British East Africa.

The total extent of German possessions in Africa is stated to be 931,460 square miles, with a white population of 22,415 and an estimated native population of 11,405,024. The possessions in the Pacific total 68,160 square miles, with a white population of 1,984 and an estimated native population of 643,579, while the total foreign dependencies, which have been acquired during the years to 1899, have an area of 1,027,820 square miles, with a white population of 24,389, and an estimated native population of 12,041,803.

The following particulars, given in the "Statesman's Year Book," of the various German colonies and dependencies, may be of interest:—

Togoland.

Togoland was acquired in 1884, and was, before the war, under an Imperial Governor. It has an area of 33,700 square miles, with a coloured population of over 1,000,000. The European population last year was 368, of whom 320 were German. The coast line extends for about thirty-two miles, but inland, the territory, between the rivers Volta and Mono, widens to three or four times that breadth. Lome, which was taken by the British forces earlier in the month, is the chief port and capital. Most of the natives in the country are Ewe negroes, who cultivate maize, yams, tobacco, ginger and bananas. The main commerce, however, is the barter trade for palm oil, palm kernels, and gum, which is carried on by a few factories on the coast. There is no mining by Europeans, but the natives in the Sokode district extract iron. The revenue estimated for 1913 was Mks. 3,380,000, and the estimated expenditure was the same amount. The imports into Togoland during 1912 amounted to 251,139 and the exports to 249,945, while in 1913 the figures were 251,550 and 245,850 respectively. In 1912, 253 vessels, of 571,832 tons, entered the port, and of this tonnage no less than 414,721 was German.

Kamerun.

The Kamerun Protectorate lies between British Nigeria and the French Congo, and extends from the coast north-eastwards to the southern shore of Lake Chad. It was acquired in 1884, and has an area of 191,130 square miles, with a white population of 1,871, and an estimated native population of 2,848,720. These figures do not include the 167,270 square miles of territory, with a population of 1,000,000, conceded in 1911 by France, but they do include the 6,450 square miles conceded by Germany to France. Of the white population, Germans in 1913 numbered 1,643. The seat of the Government is at Yaounde, and there is a military force of 199 Germans and 1,550 natives. The revenue (mainly from import duties) and expenditure for 1912 amounted to Mks. 15,340,000, including Mks. 8,300,000 for subvention. The imports over sea in 1912 totalled 21,102,803. The chief exports were palm kernels, rubber, palm oil, ivory and cocoa, the chief imports being textiles, spirits, timber, salt, iron wares, and colonial produce. In 1912, 604 trading vessels entered the five ports of Kamerun, having a total tonnage of 1,733,030. Kamerun

is connected by cable with Booney in Southern Nigeria, and a new direct cable with Germany was opened in 1913.

German South-West Africa. This is the second largest German possession in Africa. It includes the region lying between Portuguese West Africa and Cape Colony, and extends eastward to the British sphere, exclusive of Walvisch Bay, which belongs to Cape Colony. The area is 322,450 square miles, excluding the Bay, and the native population totals 79,556. The European population in 1913 was 14,816, of whom 12,292 were Germans, and the military force, inclusive of police, in that year was 2,992 men. The coast lands are held by the "Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft fur Sudwest Africa" which has given the special names of Deutsch-Namaland to the southern part of its territories, and Deutsch-Damaraland to the northern. The chief industry is pastoral, but mining is carried on in many parts. Diamonds have been found near Luderitz Bay, and in 1912 766,465 carats were produced, valued at 293,423. The revenue and expenditure for 1914 were put down at Mks. 54,140,000, Mks. 48,260,000 being Imperial contribution. The colony has 1,099,436 miles of telegraph line and 415 miles of telephone. The Protectorate is communicated with European countries by means of the Cape and Mozambique cable which touches at Swakopmund.

German East Africa.

This is the largest of the German possessions, having an estimated area of 384,000 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for the payment of Mks. 4,000,000. The German Empire is represented in the Protectorate by an Imperial Governor, who is assisted in his deliberations by a Council, and only subjects of the German Empire have the right to vote for the election of the unofficial members of the Council. The Protectorate is divided into twenty-four administrative centres, of which nineteen are under the control of district officers. The native population, consisting mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, was, according to the official returns on January 1, 1913, 7,659,898. The coloured population, other than natives, was 14,898, and the total white population was 5,336, against 4,866 in 1912. Of these 5,336, 4,107 were of German nationality, 90 were British, and 321 were British colonial subjects, the majority being Boers. The German population showed an increase of 523, and the British a decrease of 38 as compared with the previous year. Few of the ports are accessible to ocean going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. The trade of German East Africa is chiefly with Zanzibar and Germany.

In the Pacific.

Germany has six possessions in the Pacific, being Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands, the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands and the Samoa Islands. The largest possession is Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, which has an estimated area of 70,000 square miles. The total population of German New Guinea is estimated at 1,427 whites, and 800,000 natives, while the Samoan group has a white population of 557 and a native population of 34,579. The imports from German colonies into Germany in 1912 amounted to 22,645,000, and the exports from Germany to the colonies reached the total of 22,865,000. The imports into Great Britain from the German colonies during the year amounted to 2590,899, and the amount of British domestic exports to the German colonies was 2595,421.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Austria has evacuated Sarajevo and Novibazar.

Parliament is to meet at short intervals during the war.

A strong force of British marines has landed and occupied Ostend without opposition.

H.M.S. Highflyer has sunk the armed N.D.L. liner Kaiser der Grosse.

The reported occupation of Lille, Roubaix, etc., by the Germans is incorrect.

On the French northern frontier the British and French troops have been slightly drawn back.

The French Cabinet has resigned and been reconstructed; the new combination embraces all parties.

Field-Marshal Sir John French speaks in high terms of the quality and efficiency of the Frenchmen and their officers.

The report of the Ambassador at Berlin to Sir Edward Grey describing the events prior to the rupture with Germany is outlined in a telegram.

The British steamer Princess Victoria collided with and sank the American steamer Admiral Sampson in Puget Sound, 17 lives being lost.

NEWS.

Latest Volunteer Orders are given to-day.

Interesting war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on Hungarian women in the battlefield will be found on page 3.

"Our contemporaries" appears on page 2, log book on page 6 and commercial news on page 9.

An appreciation of the work being done by police, soldiers and sailors appears on page 4.

The report of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., is given to-day.

Articles on the rival naval strengths of the nations engaged in the war, and on the effect of the war in Peking, are given to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Monday, August 31.

Sale of Crown Land, P.W.D.—3 p.m.
War Department Contracts—Tenders close at noon.
Consul General Netherlands "at home"—11 a.m.

Tuesday, September 8.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd. Annual general meeting.—noon.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd. Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders.—noon.

Saturday, September 19.

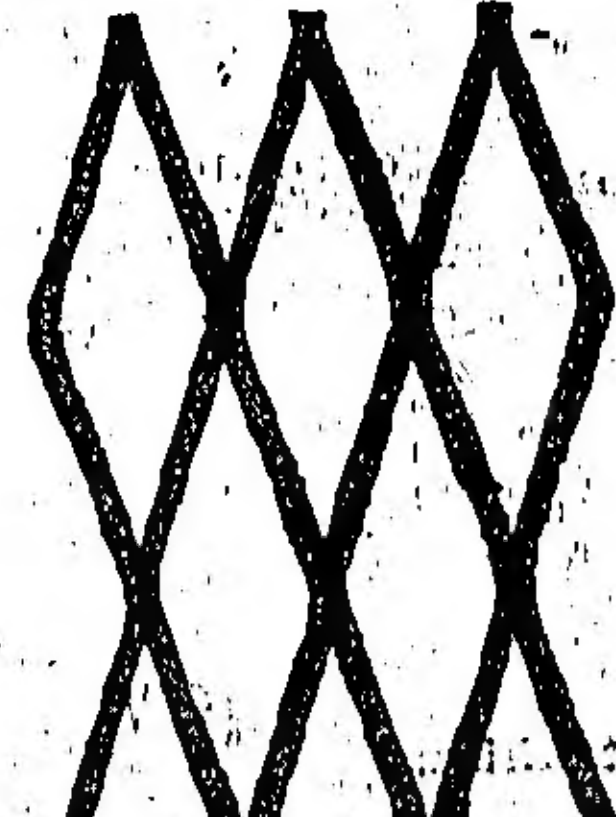
H.K. and Shanghai Bank. Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders.—City Hall—noon.

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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

Results to Date.
The Russian successes in the Gumbinnen district are bound to cause concern in military headquarters at Berlin and may lead to the diversion of troops who would otherwise be employed against the allied forces. It would seem as though Germany has held Russia rather cheaply hitherto, and has concentrated her effort upon the invasion of France. After three weeks of the hardest fighting, having lost many men and weakened her forces by the most grilling work she had at last set foot upon French soil in the border town of Lunville, the former residence of the Duke of Lorraine and where, curiously, the treaty of peace was signed between Germany and France in 1801. On the other hand, the French have made great headway in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and the Russians are masters of German territory for over fifty miles from the frontier. The position at the moment is therefore that Germany has lost a great deal more than she has gained.

Daily Press.

Lord Kitchener's Speech.
The British Empire is exceptionally fortunate in having at the War Office in the present crisis a man of Lord Kitchener's soldierly qualities, great military experience and capacity for organization. The Empire reposes in him the most implicit confidence, and as we have seen, is ready to respond to every call he may demand necessary to make upon their patriotism. The statement his Lordship made in the House of Lords on Wednesday stamping for what he is—a man of iron will, calm resolution and inflexible determination that the view shall be gained, cost what may. There is no note of alarm over the fact that the Allied Forces in the field have had to retire to their original position before superior forces of the enemy. As an experienced soldier he is able to appreciate the strategic reasons for this and the general tenor of his speech infects every British subject with his own confidence in ultimate victory. He repairs the Empire for the considerable sacrifices which the war will entail, confident that they will be willingly borne for the sake of the honour and position of the Empire in the world.

China Mail.

The War.

It is now to the work of the Allied Forces that we must turn, and from the telegrams published by us yesterday's and to-day's issues it will be seen that notwithstanding the fact that practically the entire German Army and Reserve Forces have been trying, in every conceivable manner, to enter French territory they have been completely unsuccessful. The Allied Forces have encountered the German troops, which are numerically much superior, and though they have not been successful in getting through the German lines, they have put an effective check to the enemy's advance. But the French and the British soldiers fought with splendid courage and effected tremendous havoc among the German troops. That the soldiers of our country distinguished themselves so well during their first encounter with the enemy is matter for much satisfaction though it is, of course, what was only to be expected from British soldiers. The German Imperial Guard—the select troops of the German Empire—appear to have been practically beaten to a standstill, and so great was the onslaught of the Allied Forces that the French Algerian troops, engaged in a "hand-to-hand" fight with the enemy, creating great havoc among the German troops. In the words of Earl Kitchener, all "hoping" for the success of the arms of the Allied Forces will say "We are proud of them."

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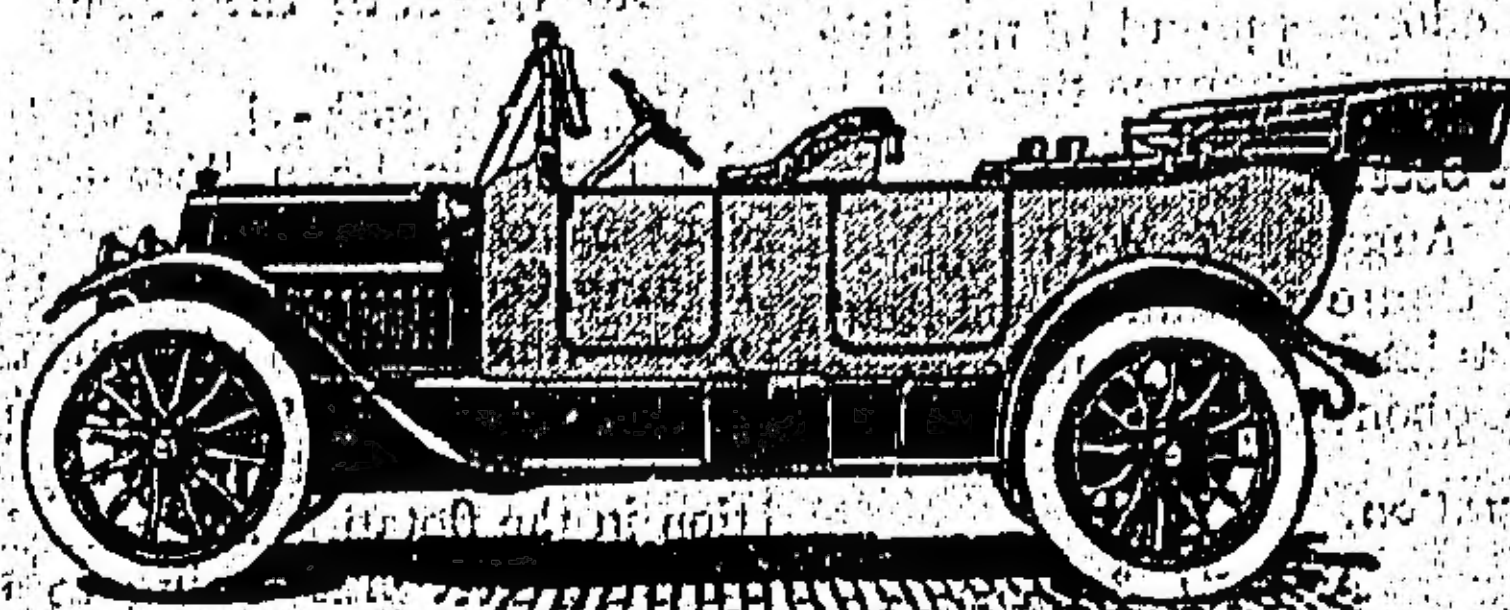
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Sultan's Bodyguard.
Says the F.M.S. Police report for 1913:—The mounted bodyguard of His Highness the Sultan of Perak was, as hitherto, maintained at Kuala Kangsar at a strength of one duffader, one naik, and 13 sowars, with 13 horses and seven syces. Two horses were cast and destroyed during the year. The menage formerly used for school exercises on the bank of the river became more subject to flood than hitherto and had to be abandoned. It has been difficult to find a suitable site elsewhere. As in the past, the horses of the bodyguard suffer in health and condition owing to the want of sufficient daily exercise. The consequence is that when used for any distance on metal roads on escort duty accompanying His Highness the Sultan or His Excellency the High Commissioner in motor cars on rare occasions, some suffer considerably, and the sudden excessive exertion has caused ailments ultimately resulting in the veterinary surgeon recommending their being replaced. The difficulty of securing suitable horses as remounts for this bodyguard has increased, owing to the decrease in the number of horse gaffins imported annually by the several race clubs.

Peoples of Japan.
The latest returns available concerning the population of Japan, including her territories, are those collected at the end of 1912. According to these returns, the figures for Japan are 26,380,220 males and 25,820,469 females the total being 52,200,689. The average population per square kilometre is 139. The population of Formosa, including Pescadore, is 1,806,048 males and 1,637,631 females, the total being 3,443,679, and these people are distributed at the rate of 93 per square kilometre. The figures for Japanese Saghalien are 23,782 males and 10,490 females, the total being 34,272, distributed at an average of one for every square kilometre. The population in Korea is 7,129,777 males and 6,831,522 females, the total being 13,961,299, 99 for every square kilometre. The figures of the Japanese population in the Kwantung leased territory are 285,610 males and 312,471 females, the total being 598,081, 144 per square kilometre.

Anglo-Russian Friendship.

The President of the Duma and the representatives of all the Constitutional parties, who went to Reval shortly after the arrival of Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty's squadron, had previously settled the manner of their welcome to the British sailors. This official action on behalf of the Duma showed, as much as the warmth of the language in which its welcome was expressed by M. Rozianko on board H.M.S. Lion, the hearty good-will of the Russian people towards Great Britain. Our welcome to the Russian Fleet when it visits British waters this year will, no doubt, be equally warm. But we should also do something to express our friendship for the Russian people. A great Russian exhibition is to be held at Moscow in 1917. This is far ahead, but preparations in such cases have to be made long before the event. The exhibition will supply an opportunity to demonstrate our friendly feelings of which we, possibly in conjunction with the French nation, might well take advantage.

Oil Crushing at Marseilles.

The following information is from the report by H. M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M. V. U.) on the trade of that district in 1913. The crushing of groundnuts, decorticated and in shell, continues to increase steadily, and forms the largest and most important branch of the oil-crushing industry in Marseilles. The imports into Marseilles during 1913 amounted to 241,882 tons of decorticated kernels and 158,985 tons of groundnuts in shell, as compared with 230,195 tons and 120,100 tons respectively in 1912. Nearly the whole of these imports are crushed by local mills and the oils are sold for edible purposes and for the soap industry. A large portion of imports from the Madras and Ceylon mandal coasts, which in previous years all went to the soap mills, is now being made suitable for edible purposes. This now forms a special and important trade in Marseilles.

NOTICE

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WOMEN ON BATTLEFIELDS.**Hungary's Daughters to Serve in the Ranks if Needed.**

If Hungarian men are called to service in the war Austria has declared against Serbia, Hungarian women will not only protect homes and property while they are away, but will follow them to the battlefields, if necessary, according to Madame Ilona Timko, a native of Hungary, and for ten years a social worker connected with the International Institute Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, in New York, in which capacity she has done much work for the immigrant Hungarian girl.

"The women of my country are brave and fearless," she said. "They will fight again just as they did in the revolution of 1840, when they went as officers and common soldiers and stood shoulder to shoulder with their brothers and husbands."

"One of the favorite stories which Hungarian women tell again and again to their children is the one of the capture of Fort Egri (Egri var bevestele) and how Dobo Katka, the wife of the chief whose territory was being besieged by the Turks, led the women against the invaders. She rode out into the centre of the town and called the women together, asking them in the name of their country to arm themselves and follow her. They disappeared, and she was afraid for a while that they were not brave or patriotic enough to fight; but soon they returned, armed with pitchforks and stones, and followed her to where the Turks were climbing up a rope ladder to the fort, which stood on a cliff. They heated tar in earthen pokers and as the Turks climbed up, poured the boiling stuff down on them and when the leader of the enemy advanced up the ladder, Dobo Katka herself climbed down to meet him and took the red flag from his hand."

"No wonder God is with the Hungarians when their men and women fight together for their country," said the vanquished Turk as he turned his forces and fled.

"Such was the spirit of Hungarian women in 1552, and they are as brave now. Their children are brought up on this story from history and every girl is taught to be as fearless as her brother."

Full Sex Equality.
"From the highest class to the poorest peasant, the position held by the Hungarian woman is one of respect and equality. She is the head of the household, and all the money which the man earns is turned over to his wife, who has full financial control. It isn't at all strange in a Hungarian peasant family to hear the husband ask the wife for a few cents with which to buy tobacco."

"The women are consulted on all subjects. In the upper classes no man makes a business move or a political move without discussing the matter with his wife. Her judgment is

important to him. And the women themselves are bright, clever, and keen, interested in all that concerns their family and their country. If the woman is brighter than her husband, he acknowledges it, and lets her go ahead and manage things.

"Perhaps you think that it is strange, under these conditions, that women have not equal political rights with men in my country. Perhaps one reason why they are slow in getting the right to vote is because they already have so many privileges and so much influence that they have not awakened to their need of direct influence."

"Many women of the upper classes are not interested in suffrage, while women of the professional classes often fear that, if they take a decided stand on the subject, they will endanger the positions which their husbands hold in Government work. Many women of this class hold Government positions themselves, and don't care to imperil them by coming out for suffrage. And the peasant women are too weak and lacking in organization to undertake to win the right of franchise."

"However, the work for equal suffrage is gaining in popularity. Last year, when the international suffrage convention was held in Budapest, 500 peasant women walked fifty miles to attend it, and to represent Hungary and put themselves on record as in favour of equal suffrage."

"The Hungarians, men and women, are too little known and appreciated by outsiders. They are too easily classed with the Austrians, who attempt to dominate them. Hungarian history and the people of Hungary deserve more recognition by the rest of the world than they get. They are a wonderful people, and may be compared to the Irish in many of their characteristics. I have lived among the Irish in New York, and find in them the same bravery, the same big-hearted, generous spirit, love of fun, loyalty, and courage which my people have."

Madame Timko has been in the U.S. for thirty-four years, and in that time has visited Hungary seven times. She is president of the newly formed Hungarian Alliance of Women.

RIVALS' STRENGTH AT SEA.**France and Russia Not Far Behind Triple Alliance.**

In effective fighting ships, there is by no means a great discrepancy between the strength of the Triple Alliance and that of France and her ally Russia, according to the 1914 edition of the *Naval Annual*, edited by Viscount Hythe, which has been recently published. The difference is small enough to leave the struggle for sea-supremacy in doubt, even without the intervention of Great Britain, whose naval strength, based on the latest figures available, is such that should the nations of the Triple Alliance take to the seas together, the navies of the rest of Europe would be completely overawed.

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By effective fighting ships, the *Annual* defines those which are classed under the head of battleships and cruisers. In the first group are placed modern battleships, battle-cruisers, and older battleships; the second group contains first-class and light cruisers. Another category, one in which the navies of Russia and France more than hold their own against the combined navies of the Triple Alliance, according to the *Annual*, is torpedo flotillas. Here the Franco-Russian Alliance actually outnumbers Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. If the enormous flotilla of Great Britain be added in, the Triple Alliance is hopelessly outclassed.

Viscount Hythe gives 76 battleships to the Triple Alliance, including those being built, contributed as follows: Germany 48, Austria-Hungary 13, and Italy 15. Against them Russia has 19 battleships and France 31, a total of 50, including those under construction. In the same class Great Britain is credited with 82. In the cruiser class built and building, the Triple Alliance's combined strength is 84 vessels, more than half the number being German, and the combined strength in "these vessels of France and Russia is 127. Great Britain's strength in cruisers is 127."

When the comparison comes to torpedo destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines, France's activity in this style of construction gives the Franco-Russian alliance a great advantage. In destroyers, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy combined could muster but 217 vessels against 228 commanded by their opponents when all the vessels laid down by both parties shall have been completed. And of submarines the Triple Alliance could collect but 173, whereas France alone has a larger number.

93, and with Russia's equipment the total is brought up to 136 underwater craft.

In torpedo boats the advantage is slightly the other way. Austria is particularly strong in these craft, possessing 85, or more than are found in the navies of either Great Britain or Germany. Germany and Italy bring the total up to 207, while the Franco-Russian combination totals only 178, even with France's strong equipment of 153 torpedo boats.

In the matter of torpedo flotilla strength, Great Britain is in a position to contribute 238 destroyers, 70 torpedo boats, and 86 submarines. Looking to the future, the *Naval Annual* says:

"At the end of 1915, we (Great Britain) shall have 41 modern battleships, as compared with 23 for Germany and 33 for the Triple Alliance. At the end of 1916 we should have 46 ships completed, Germany 26, and the Triple Alliance 36, though it is possible that Austrian ships laid down this year may be completed in 1916. At the end of both years it should be noted that the strength of the Franco-Russian Alliance in this class of ship will nearly equal that of Germany."

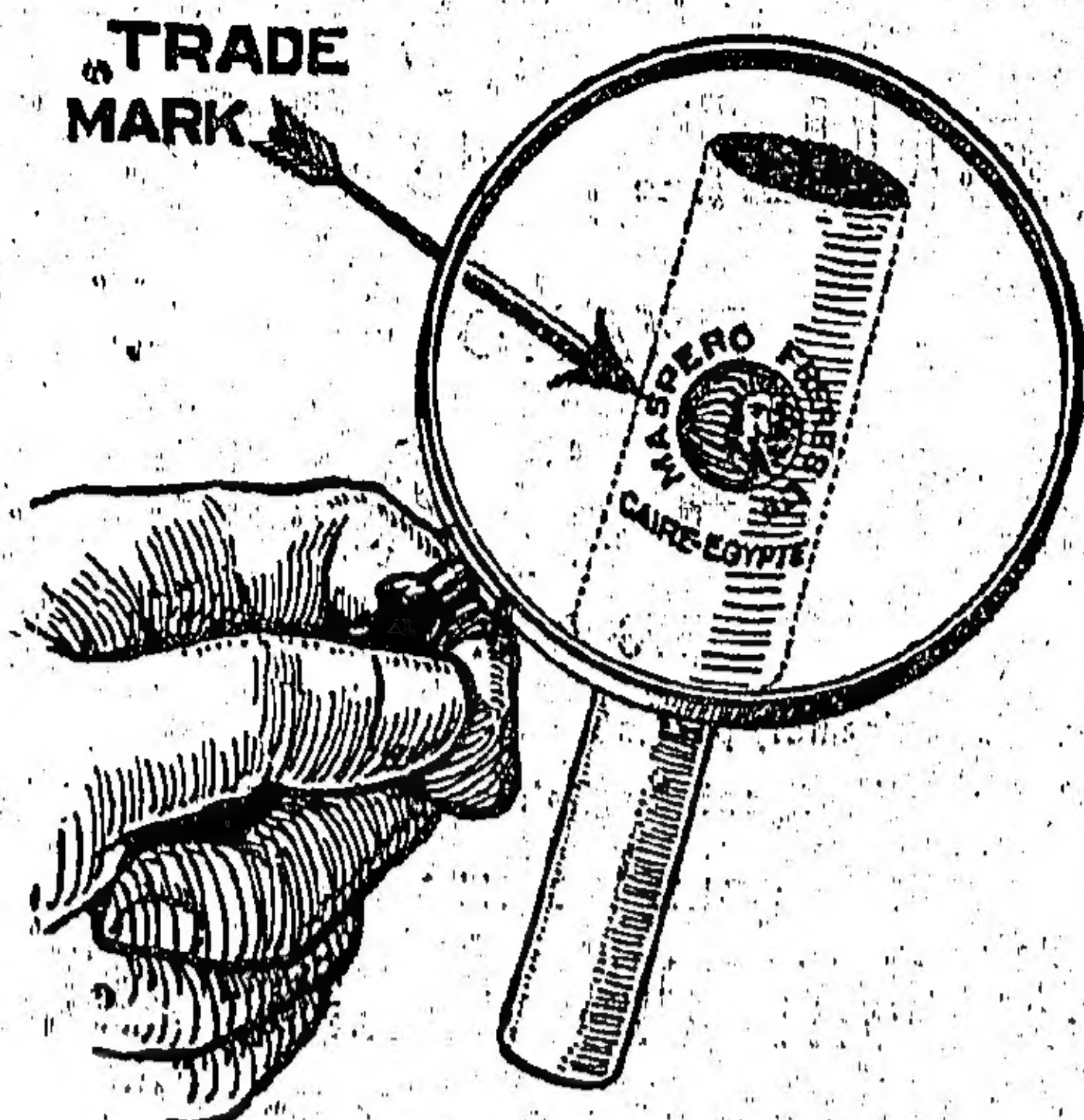
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By Order.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914.

TROPICAL DISEASE.

Britishers abroad and in the Colonies will be interested to know that the extremely valuable work which lies to the credit of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is to be considerably extended in consequence of funds which have fallen to the institution under the will of the late Sir Alfred Jones, to whose generosity the School owes its foundation. The School is already in possession of a ward in the Liverpool Royal Infirmary for the treatment of tropical diseases, and there is now under construction, but a stone's throw from the Infirmary, a fine building which will in the near future be the School's new home, and which will provide complete facilities for the carrying on of its laboratory work.

The value of the study of tropical diseases, especially in the interests of the natives of the tropical belt and of the white settlers also, cannot be over-stated. In this direction the Liverpool School has done magnificent work. In the matter of malarial diseases, for instance, it has achieved much in developing the theory of their prevention. It is true that the methods by which these diseases were carried had been discovered by Sir Ronald Ross and others before the School was founded, but it is due to the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine that ways of preventing them have been discovered and that the Panama Canal—to take only one example—has practically been freed from the malarial scourge. It is worthy of notice, too, that the School has in its record no fewer than thirty-two expeditions to the tropics for the investigation of particular phases of disease—expeditions which have been made to the very homes of death, at a sacrifice of valuable lives.

But the School is not alone concerned with research work, valuable as it is. It is also giving instruction in tropical medicine and hygiene to post-graduate students, and this branch of its activities is to receive even greater attention in the future. Already the study of tropical medicine is being brought within the curriculum of the medical undergraduate, and the hope is now expressed by those interested in the institution that it will also find a place in the intermediate and preliminary periods of student life. The work which the School is doing is in very truth an Imperial work, and when, as is now foreshadowed, it begins to send out a steady stream of young medical men well versed in the knowledge of tropical diseases, their causes and their prevention, the institution will be performing yet a further task for the welfare of our far-flung Empire.

That Tar-boiler.

Certain folk in Kowloon are beginning to wonder whether or not that tar-boiling apparatus to which we referred the other day is to become a permanent fixture in Nathan Road. It has remained where it now is, for several weeks, belching forth smoke, soot etc., all day long. The result is that for residents in the flats opposite, life becomes almost unbearable. Apart from the inconvenience, there is the damage done to clothes, carpets, curtains, etc. The annoyance to the housewife is great. If the nuisance were created by any private concern, a notice would soon be served requiring its abatement, but the P.W.D. can apparently do what it pleases. Everybody, of course, appreciates the improvements which are being carried out in road construction, but it is rather rough on a certain little knot of householders that they should have to put up with all the inconvenience and annoyance which the presence of the tar-boiler entails if the apparatus cannot be removed out of the way of residences cannot somebody else be given the benefit of it for a change? Let's be fair to everybody. "Come to Church."

From time to time one hears of many schemes for arresting the decline in church attendance at Home. The latest idea, conceived by the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches is to hold a great "Come to Church" campaign throughout the country. Hundreds of thousands of small poster stamps, of pretty coloured design, are to be distributed broadcast calling attention to the fact that January 24 and 31 next will be specially set apart as "Poster Sundays." This general invitation is to be supplemented by personal visitation, and it is hoped to cover the whole country in this way. There can, of course, be no denying the falling off in church attendance; it is perceptible everywhere. But if it is imagined that any scheme such as we have outlined is to bring about any lasting improvement, we fear the promoters are in for some little disappointment. Such plans might appeal to children, but to attempt to apply them to adults is only playing with a grave issue.

Helping the Food Committee. The Food Committee is evidently determined not to allow merchants, if any, who are charging more than the maximum prices of foodstuffs published in the Government Gazette to go unchallenged. We are not, at the moment, to say a word as to those prices beyond this: that since they have been fixed they must be adhered to. The law is the law and must not be broken with impunity, and it is to be hoped that the Food Committee will be fortunate enough to discover any who do overcharge at this time. Meanwhile they ask for the assistance of the public in making complaints regarding overcharges and such assistance would obviously strengthen their hand very materially. Purchases made by members of the committee themselves would count for nothing, since they are known. They have, therefore, to depend on help from members of the public and we feel sure that this will be forthcoming—if necessary; that has still definitely to be established.

Albert Trott Dead. Home papers announce the death of poor old Albert Trott, the famous Anglo-Australian cricketer. We call him old from habit, because he had been out of the game for some time, but he was only forty-one years of age—about the same age as C. B. Fry, who is still bating about as well as ever on the rare occasions when he finds time to appear. Albert Trott did not play for Australia. He was expected by the public to be chosen as a member of the team captained by his brother Harry in 1898, but for some reason he was not. He came to England on his own account, qualified for Middlesex and first appeared for the county in 1898. In the following two years he reached the height of his form. He was the only man who in a first-class match ever hit a ball over the present pavilion at Lord's, but he was a rash batsman and seldom did his powers justice. In his benefit match at Lord's, in 1907, he took four Somerset wickets in four balls and also did the hat-trick in the same innings.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE'S NOT A JOY THE WORLD CAN GIVE LIKE THAT IT TAKES AWAY.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 75; fog.

The Mails.
American Mail:—Due per s.s. Yokohama Maru to-day.
French Mail:—Closed per s.s. Amazon to-day, at 10 a.m.
English Mail:—Closes per s.s. Malta to-morrow at 10 a.m.
Siberian Mail:—Closes per s.s. Yingchow to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.5-10d.

Flood Relief.
The Yang Wa Hospital Flood Relief Fund now totals \$142-814.44.

Food Prices.
A correspondent writes stating that the public is daily being defrauded in the weight of bread supplied, the "1lb. loaf" frequently weighing only 12 ounces.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the steamers Empress of Russia and Cordillera are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

The Royal Sanitary Institute. At an examination for Inspectors of Nuisances, held at Hongkong, on June 18, 19, and 22, 1914, four candidates presented themselves. The following three candidates were certified, as regards their sanitary knowledge, competent to discharge the duties of Inspector of Nuisances under the Public Health Act, 1875:—Messrs. Jas. H. Lowe, Perak; Alexander Keith Taylor, Hongkong.

ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL.

We are asked by the Superior of the Italian Convent to announce that the Convent Schools in Caine Road and districts will reopen for the new term on Monday, the 7th September.

The success attending the experimental preparation class for Chinese girls only, who are desirous of prosecuting their studies but are not sufficiently well up in the English language to follow the regular course, has encouraged the continuance of the preparatory lessons. This class, the Rev. Mother informs us, will be continued, and re-opens also on the 7th prox. Private lessons on special subjects, not included in the ordinary curriculum, e.g. music, drawing and painting, stenography and typewriting, and foreign languages, will recommence on the 1st Sept. The same will be for Chinese ladies, who have availed themselves of the advantage of private lessons, quite apart from the prescribed school course. The tutorial system will be resumed under the same Sister who has inaugurated the class.

Lighting of the Strand.

The Strand is to be lighted with new flare arc lamps. Experiments have shown that these lamps give a candle-power of 2,707, although the contract with the Electric Light Company only stipulates for a thousand candle-power.

Mr. W. Cameron Forbes. Boston, July, 21.—Governor David I. Walsh of Massachusetts has recommended Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, among others for membership on the new public health council, which is to supplant the present state board of health.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

BRITAIN'S ADMIRATION FOR THE BELGIANS.

The Prime Minister Strikes the Right Note.

"The announcement was greeted with cheers," says Renter, a propos of Mr. Asquith's statement that the King is to be asked to convey to the King of the Belgians the sympathy and admiration of Britain in their heroic resistance, and the assurance that Britain will support Belgium in every way to vindicate her independence and the public law of Europe. We should think it would be received with cheers. As usual the Prime Minister of Great Britain, in a time of crisis and national stress, has done exactly the right thing. It is noteworthy that our leaders, the moment party politics are laid aside, have an unerring knack of sounding the right note, and the Premier did so on this occasion. His announcement will be received with strong approval in the uttermost corners of the Empire.

No Conscription.

Talking of the Prime Minister, by the way, a telegram informs us that Mr. Asquith, in reply to a question, has stated that no form of compulsory service will be adopted in the present crisis. In view of Earl Kitchener's statement in the House of Lords the other day the question seems rather a foolish one. If there was one thing more than another which that statement made abundantly plain it was that volunteers were coming forward in magnificent numbers and that there was no need at the moment, whatever may be the case in the future, for the adoption of compulsory service. But there are some people so curiously constituted that they will ask stupid, and even embarrassing, questions at any time.

Lord Morley.

Something was said here yesterday on the fact that Earl Kitchener said just what he meant and no more. It is an admirable characteristic in any public man, and it can be admired even when one does not agree with his views. Renter, for instance, cabled the other day to say that Lord Morley had resigned from the Cabinet, and, though no reason was given, it may fairly be taken that he was against this war because he is against all war. He has given expression, in eloquent terms, to his hatred for war and militarism in several of his books, and, whether the reader agrees or not, he is bound to admit the absolute sincerity of the writer. A passage from his Life of Voltaire, for instance, will be read with interest at this time.

Sincere, but—?

"We can never honour Voltaire too long nor too deeply," he says, "for the vehemence and sincerity of his abhorrence of the military spirit." (How often has Lord Morley written and spoken the words vehement and vehemence? He has done so partially for them.) "Nowhere do we feel more distinctly that he marked the end of the mediaeval temper than in his noble protests against the glory of bloodshed. The great orators of the church, to the last, donned the robes of their most sumptuous rhetoric when they were called to consecrate the virtues of the victorious soldier. The pages of the Old Testament supplied them with a hundred baleful heroes to whom they might liken their warrior, and a hundred cruel and bloody tropes with which they might decorate the funeral oration. So long as the atrocities of the Hebrew chiefs and people, their treacheries and slaughters, were held sacred and celebrated with unctious, it was not likely that the voice of the peacemaker could make itself heard." We may not admire these sentiments, but no one could doubt the magnificent sincerity of the man and sincerity counts for a deal. Mr. Barnes also retired, but the only point of contact between the two men is that both are Free-thinkers. Otherwise they cannot be mentioned in the same breath.

POLICE, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Coming Through an Ordeal with Credit.

Three Splendid Bodies and Their Fine Work.

Now that something has been said here in praise of the work of the volunteers and the special police at the present time, it is full time that remark were made of the excellent work of the trained men. It would be churlish to finish with comment on the subject of what is being done to ensure the greater safety of the Colony at this time before a tribute has been paid alike to the regular members of the Police Force, to regular members of the army and to our bluejackets. About the best tribute that can be paid the first-named body, for instance, is to say that it has not seemed more greatly in evidence than usual. But every one of us knows that it has been doing more work than usual. We may not know or speak of the nature of that work, but commonsense tells us that their labours have been heavier than usual; and the fact that they have carried out increased duties without fuss and without drawing any special attention to the fact is in itself worth bearing in mind.

A Trying Ordeal. It may be said that the work of the special police has admitted of being of great assistance to the ordinary body at this time, and members of the regular force are the first to admit this. The manner in which the two work together, too, is admirable and speaks well for both. But we have to recall the vast amount of labour involved in getting the special police force drawn together and in getting it linked into something like shape. That work fell on the ordinary members of the police force and was carried out in the most exemplary fashion. The work of both Whites and Indians during the past few weeks has been great and has been carried through smoothly and without any excitement. The Hongkong Police Force has come through part of a trying ordeal with every credit, and it may be trusted to enhance that credit before the trouble is over.

The Troops. What are we to say of the troops—white and brown—that every one does not know? Exactly what manner of work they are doing is not for the public to know. But this at least can be said with every certainty: that that work is being done with rare enthusiasm. The British soldier off duty is a free and easy individual who appears to have never a care in life and who takes himself and his work with a smile. But see him in time of trouble and he is less free and easy. He has realised his responsibilities to the full, and, if a smile is still there, it is another kind of smile which bodes a warm time for the other fellow, whoever he may be, when they meet. That can be said alike of British and Indian troops in Hongkong at this time, and it is good to be able to say it.

The Best of their Kind. As for our bluejackets, the public does not know, and has no right to know, where they are at the moment, but they are doing fine watchful work somewhere, we may be quite certain. Our Police, our soldiers, and our sailors may at times be criticised in a friendly way, but we know all the time, and we admit when it comes to real, solid work, that they are the finest of their kind going. All good fortune go with them in a time like this.

Singapore Mortality Returns. The mortality returns for Singapore issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths show that, during the week ending August 15, there were 202 deaths (149 males, 53 females), giving a ratio of one death for every 1,200 of the population of 31,200. Malarial fever accounted for 24 deaths, phthisis 23, convulsions 20, beri-beri 16, bronchitis 9, dysentery 13, pneumonia 17, cholera 2. Twenty-one children under three months of age died. The nationalities were represented as follows:—European 1, Eurasians 4, Chinese 155, Malays 28, Indians 14.

CANTON: THE DEBTORS' RESORT.

Canton as a debtors' resort was spoken of feelingly this morning in the Summary Court by Mr. R. O. Faithfull.

He protested against the adjournment of a case in which he was concerned, it being urged for the defendant that the latter was away in the country.

It is said to be a convenient practice for people to go up to Canton overnight and instruct their solicitor to say, next morning, that they were absent from the Colony.

His Lordship, the Puisne Judge, refused to grant the three weeks' adjournment asked for, and put the case in next Friday's list.

AN OPIUM CHARGE.

A Woman Admits Ownership.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese man and woman were charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium.

The case for the prosecution was that the woman and two men, one of whom was a defendant, arrived on the Kowloon Railway station, the two men carrying bundles being examined, the drug was found. The men explained that they were only carrying the goods for the woman, a story which was supported by the woman herself. One man was liberated there and then and the second was discharged this morning by the magistrate on the other defendant's statement, the female defendant being remanded until to-morrow.

WAR MAP OF BELGIUM.

Another war map has been published by the South China Morning Post this time of Belgium. It is of convenient size, and the German and French frontiers are clearly shown in colours. The map indicates, in great numbers, fortresses, forts, railways, canals, cities, towns, villages, etc., and should prove most useful at the present time, when the main engagement in the big battle is taking place along the Franco-Belgian frontier. The map is issued at one dollar.

VOLUNTEER ORDER.

Corps orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V. D.; under date of yesterday, state:—

Parades.—Parades for to-morrow Friday 28th, instant 5.45 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, Section Gun Drill at Victoria Gap under Section Officers. Drill stores will be taken up from Headquarters and brought down each day. The senior Officers will sign for Tram fares. The Section will fall in at Volunteer Headquarters and proceed by 5.0 p.m. tram.—6.0 p.m. Remainder—Extended Order Drill under Instructions of D. O. L. 1 Section Officers will attend.

Detail.—On duty Friday 28th, inst., Group 3. Officers on duty Friday 28th: Capt. Stewart, Lt. Cunningham and Lt. Wright. To furnish Guard to-morrow (Friday) Section Company; order officer to-morrow (Friday) Capt. Stewart. Lieut. Kennott; Orderly Sergeant to-morrow (Friday) Sergt. Sohnep-el Sergt. Sutherland.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserve. For duty at the Law Courts.—Friday, the 28th, No. 1 Co. under Lt. Landale (Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Sections); Saturday, the 29th, No. 2 Co. under Lt. Bratton (Nos. 1, 2 & 4 Sections); Sunday, the 30th, No. 1 Co. (Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Sections); Monday, the 31st, No. 2 Co. (Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Sections). Musketry.—The Peak Range will be available on Saturday the 29th at 2.30 and Sunday the 30th at 9 a.m. Members who have not yet fired must attend on one of these days; other members wishing to fire must give names to their Section Commanders by Friday the 28th.

WAR ITEMS.

Bombay Germans Recalled.

There are about a hundred Germans in Bombay, fifteen of whom have not yet served in the Army, and have been recalled to Germany by cable.

Special Constables at Singapore. In the event of special constables being called for service, they will as far as possible be posted for duty in the districts where their houses or interests are. It might be as well for Special Constables, to provide themselves with haversacks.

We understand that a gratifying result has followed the request of the Chief Police Officer for special constables, the number of gentlemen who have sent in their names being sufficient to form a very useful addition to the forces of "law and order."—*Singapore Free Press.*

Care of Prisoners.

The locally interned Germans have but little to complain of and it is pleasing to note that the authorities are doing all possible to make them comfortable. At St. John's, says the *Malaya Tribune*, beds, mosquito curtains, well-cooked food and such comforts as can possibly be given them being theirs. All of them are satisfied with the treatment meted out to them. We had the opportunity to speak with several of the Germans in Singapore on parole, and the consensus of opinion is entire satisfaction at the measures adopted by the authorities. The prisoners of war at St. John's laid in a goodly stock of packs of playing cards and fishing tackle and, with journals sent them across, will most likely look back upon their period of internment somewhat in the nature of a weary idyll.

French Patriotism.

A notable instance of French patriotism has just occurred in Singapore. Fired with an ardent desire to take part in the present war and without being called upon to join the colours (and he could have been exempted from military service if called upon even), M. Durnerin tendered by telegram to his directors in Paris his resignation of the responsible and lucrative appointment as manager of the Singapore branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine and left for Marseilles on Tuesday afternoon by the Japanese mail steamer Hirasu Maru, to volunteer his services with the French army. M. Durnerin had been in Singapore for some time and his numerous friends here will watch with much interest his movements with the army. His place has been taken by M. Lions from the branch office from Saigon.

Malaja's Exciting Passage.

Penang, August 21. Passengers by the P and O. Mail steamer Malaja who have arrived by the Arcadia at Penang state that the steamer had an exciting journey.

At Messina on August 1st she met two German warships cleared for action. They followed the Malaja for a short distance.

The British flag flies at both ends of the Suez Canal, instead of the Egyptian.

The Malaja sailed across the Indian Ocean with all lights out at seventeen knots.

French Reservists.

Penang August 21. The second party of French Reservists passed through by the Hirasu Maru yesterday evening. The Volunteers and Sikh Police turned out under Major Adams and cheers were given for the Reservists who marched past to the strains of the Marseillaise.—*Singapore Free Press.*

Late Home Items.

North-east Lancashire Cotton-spinners and Manufacturers Association and the Textile Trades Federation have given notice that owing to the war they are unable to keep the mills open.

Destruction of German Submarine.

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* describing the destruction of the German submarine says the enemy's flotilla approached with only their periscopes showing. The cruiser squadron continued steaming as if unaware of the approach of German submarines. When the nearest submarine was within the danger zone H.M. cruiser Birmingham, which was going full speed, fired, shattering the submarine's periscopes;

the remainder fled. When the sightless submarine reappeared, a second shot from the Birmingham ripped up her upper structure and the submarine sank like a stone.

The New Army.

Lord Kitchener's new army will consist of six divisions. The Scottish and Light Infantry Divisions will assemble at Aldershot, the Eastern Division at Shorncliffe, the Western at Salisbury plain and the Irish at the Curragh. The place of assembly for the Northern Division has not been decided on.

South African Unity. August 10.—As an instance of the patriotic determination of all South Africans to stand by the flag there was a meeting yesterday at Aliwal North, which was a rebel centre during the war, and a resolution proposed by an ex-rebel was passed for transmission to the Imperial Government declaring that Aliwal North Afrikaners will defend the Union Jack to the last cartridge.

Austrian Patriotism.

A leading warehouse in Melbourne announces that it will give its employees accompanying the Australian expedition one month's full pay, thereafter half pay, and will keep their positions open for them.

Seizures.

Several seizures of arms and ammunition belonging to Germans in London and Dover have been made. Many reservists have been captured on ships and imprisoned at Hertsford and elsewhere. Captain Webb, who served in South Africa, is raising a foreign legion in London to assist Great Britain.

Prince of Wales's Fund.

Among the subscriptions to the Prince of Wales's fund are the following: His Majesty the King £50,000; Her Majesty the Queen £10,000; Prince of Wales £300; Queen Alexandra £500; Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg £18,000; Mr. George Caine £50,000; Lord Acland £25,000; Messrs. Rothschild £10,000; Mr. William Morrison £10,000; Lord Salisbury, Lord Iveagh, Lord Northcliffe, Sir Ernest Cassel, Sir Arthur Lever and Sir William Lever, each £5,000.

The Duke of Westminster has given £15,000 to the Prince of Wales's Fund.

Navy League Manifesto.

London, Aug. 1. The British Navy League, in a manifesto to the nation, says: "The fleet is at the highest point of human skill and efficiency, and it is ready for anything."

Immediately after the order for mobilization had been published in Paris, there was a rush of foreigners for the station to entrain for Brussels. Cabs were at famine prices, and porters could not be procured as they were joining their regiments. Foreigners desirous of leaving have been ordered to depart before the end of the first day of mobilization.

Indian Loyalty.

Simla, Aug. 3. In view of the present crisis, an assurance obtained from the Viceroy has been cabled home, to the effect that the people of England can count on every man and every gun of the army in India, whether British or Indian, if need arises, and that England may remain confident in the loyalty of the people of India to cope with any emergency that may arise.

Thousands of Picked Men. Colonel Driscoll, Commander of Driscoll's Scouts in the Boer War, has offered the Government 1,000 picked men for immediate service. He urges Colonials to join. Colonel Driscoll is recruiting a Legion of Frontiersmen, for a picked corps. Hundreds are joining daily. Two thousand men have joined the force of South African Veterans which Mr. Norton Griffiths is raising.

Women in Paris are volunteering by thousands as war nurses.

The South Wales miners have agreed to work an extra hour in the Admiralty pits.

A regiment of 1,200 Welsh Horse has been enrolled.

The Kaiser's Latest.

Berlin, August 5. The Kaiser has issued an Order calling on Germans to repel the reckless assaults of their enemies on all sides. The Order concludes: "God help us!"

The liner Infanta, from South America, has been brought into Plymouth with many German reservists on board; also half a

WAR POINTERS.

The Toll of Waterloo.

At the battle of Waterloo Napoleon had 74,000 men and Wellington 67,000. Blucher arrived later in the day with 40,000. Grouchy who might have reinforced Napoleon, did not arrive. Wellington and Blucher between them lost about 20,000 men.

Broadside Weights.

It is interesting to note that the weight of a broadside of the first and second British battle squadrons is 172,330lb. That of the German High Seas Fleet is estimated at 125,594lb.

Franco-Prussian Indemnity. The indemnity paid by France to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 was five milliards of francs (\$200,000,000). By the terms of the Treaty of Frankfurt, this was to be paid to Germany within three years, but was actually paid in two years and a quarter, one half of it in coin, the rest in bills and notes. The money was obtained by three loans at five per cent., and French credit was so good that the third loan, issued at 84, was covered twelve times over by subscriptions and ran up quickly to 80.

War Costs.

The late August B.B.I. calculated that every day of mobilization would cost Germany from £2,250,000 to £2,500,000. As it would cost France at least as much, the two combatants would be launched upon an expenditure of five millions a day, or £150,000,000 a month. But France and Germany are not the only combatants. The cost of mobilization only in Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Belgium would cost as much more. These war costs, as it were, are direct payments out of pocket. They do not include the indirect loss in the stoppage of trade and other consequences of war. According to Colonel Boucher's book, "La France Victorieuse dans la Guerre de 1870-71," France would put 1,400,000 troops into the first line of defence, opposing 20 army corps to the 23 German army corps, which would cross the frontier ten days after the declaration of war. Russia would, in twenty-five days, despatch 27 army corps in five armies to the frontier, and in ten days later 13 Russian army corps would be on German soil. The war of 1870 is mere child's play to the one which is now proceeding.

Drugs and the War.

It is reported from Osaka that owing to the war, the importation of drugs from Europe has been stopped, and their market price has risen considerably in consequence. Carbolic acid, glycerine and quinine have risen more than five times in price and carbonate of soda has risen more than four times. Other drugs, the price of which usually shows little fluctuation, have also risen between four and five times.

The Case of Yin Chan-hong. The Chief of the High Military Court, Fu Liang-tao and others report that they have conducted a preliminary trial of the case of Yin Chan-hong, strategic Commissioner of the Frontier of Szechuan, have discovered evidence of falsifying expenditure accounts and omitting to make entry of receipts &c. It is recommended that he be deprived of his military rank, Order of Merit and Decoration and brought to book. While in Szechuan the said Commissioner was repeatedly given posts of importance.

million in gold and a cargo of food-stuff.

The Carmania, with two and a half millions of specie aboard, has arrived at Fishguard.

Mr. Keir Hardie and the Labourite, Mr. Richmond, were mobbed at a Labourite anti-war meeting at Aberdeen. They were not allowed to speak.

A number of Indian students, having despatched a message of loyalty to His Majesty the King, proceeded to the headquarters of the Cambridge University officers' Training Corps and offered to serve in any capacity.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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ALLIANCES AND ARMIES.

The Triple Alliance.

The Triple Alliance consists of Germany, Austria, and Italy, and was formed in 1883. It has been renewed at intervals of four years, and pledges all the three Powers in it to give one another diplomatic and military support in certain contingencies. Germany is enthusiastically supporting Austria holding back.

The Triple Entente.

The Triple Entente consists of Great Britain, France, and Russia. France and Russia are Powers bound to one another by a defensive alliance concluded in 1893. This pledges either to help the other, in the event of attack by another Power. The object was to counterbalance the Triple Alliance. The Dual Alliance was completed by the Anglo-French Agreement in 1904 and the Anglo-Russian Agreement in 1907, by which Great Britain ranged herself with France and Russia, though without a definite alliance.

The Austrian Army.

The Austrian Army is organized in sixteen army corps, each of which is about 40,000 strong when mobilized. Its peace strength has been recently raised to about 500,000 men. On the war footing Austrian-Hungary can dispose of about 2,500,000 trained men, with some 2,500 guns. Strenuous efforts have been made in the last two years, to improve the mobilization and organization of the Army, but it has two serious defects—(1) a large number of the soldiers are Slavs, and as such may be prone to sympathize with Serbia; (2) in time of peace the number of men with the colours has until recent years been too small to permit of a thorough training of the reservists. The rifle in use is the Mannlicher of .3 calibre; the field gun is a quick-firer of 3in. calibre. There is a flying corps with three medium-size airships and about sixty aeroplanes ready.

The Serbian Army.

The Serbian Army on the eve of war was in process of re-organization and was to have been composed of twelve divisions (two divisions form an army corps) so that it would be about six army corps strong. The peace strength is about 50,000; in the Balkan War Serbia put 300,000 men into the field. The rifle is the Mauser of 27 calibre; the field gun is a French Duret quick-firer of pattern similar to that employed in the French Army and 3in. calibre. Five hundred guns were hoisted in the Balkan War. The Serbian Army has proved itself an excellent fighting force. It met the Bulgarians on even terms after it had easily disposed of the Turks.

Austrian Danube Flotilla. Austria maintains a small but powerful flotilla of gunboats on the Danube which can co-operate with the Austrian Army. Six of these vessels are complete. They are all monitors, that is to say they carry their guns in armoured turrets. The first pair, the Temes and Bodrog, are of 440 tons, and each carries three 4.7in. guns besides two small quick-firers. The second pair, the Szamos and Koros, are of 450 tons and carry each two 4.7in. guns and two quick-firers. The third pair, the Maros and Leitha, are of 510 tons, and each carries one 4.7in. gun

and two quick-firers. They only draw 4ft. of water and steam from 8 to 13 knots. The armour protecting their guns is from 2in. to 3in. thick. They carry searchlights. In addition to these there are six torpedo-boats for work on the Danube, steaming 19 knots and each carrying two torpedo tubes.

Other Balkan Armies. Two of the Balkan States, Greece and Rumania, have understandings with Serbia, though whether they will support her is not certain. The most powerful of these is Rumania, which has an Army which on the peace strength numbers 120,000 men and on the war footing 700,000.

Greece in 1913 took the field against Bulgaria in alliance with Serbia. The Greek Army is being reorganised to consist of five army corps, of which four may probably be regarded as now ready for the field. The peace strength is about 50,000 men; in the recent Balkan Wars a force of over 200,000 men was placed in the field.

For West River Sufferers. A bazaar was held at Sandakan British North Borneo, on 25th, and 27th July, by the Chinese community in aid of the sufferers in the disastrous floods in the West River, Canton district. The bazaar was held, by kind permission of the Onwie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., in the newly erected coolie lines on the east side of the Coal Wharf. The organizers of the Bazaar are to be congratulated on their achievement in getting no less than \$2,300 towards the fund.

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TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEAK CLUB.

THE Band performance announced for Saturday next, 29th instant, will not take place. THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL and ORPHANAGE.

School Duties will be resumed on Tuesday September 1st. For terms for Boarders and Day-scholars apply to the Headmaster, Hongkong, 27th August, 1914.

CANTON KOWLOON
RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NIGHT TRAIN SERVICE.
THE Public is hereby notified that the trains timed to leave Canton for Kowloon at 5.15 p.m. and to leave Kowloon for Canton at 12.15 a.m. are hereby cancelled.

By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Acting Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon Canton Railway,
THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton Kowloon Railway.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. T. 12,500	(TUES., 8th Sept. at 4 p.m.)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. T. 9,300	(WED., 23rd Sept. at noon. (WEDNES., 19th Oct.)
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500	(MONDAY, 14th Sept.)
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H'HOW & HAIPHONG	Kailong	2nd Sept. at 10 a.m.
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	8th Sept. at 4 p.m.

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"SHANGHAI LINE."—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fare.—Hongkong to Shanghai.—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Agents.

Hongkong 28th Aug. 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent for

Hongkong, South-China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands.
Office—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjmanoeck	—	—	S'HAU	2nd half Aug.
Tjlatjap	—	—	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.
Tjlaroom	JAVA	1st half Sept.	S'HAU	1st half Sept.
Tjllwong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	1st half Sept.
Tjlbodas	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tjlkini	JAVA	1st half Oct.	S'HAU	1st half Oct.
Tjlmahi	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tjlpans	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	S'HAU	2nd half Oct.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots From N'saki, Tues., 15th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots " H'kong Tues., 22nd Sept.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000—14 knots Snt. 3rd October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Sept.	26th Sept. 10 a.m.
Eastern	14th Sept.	9th Oct. "
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES. 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI. 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

Hailang ... | A. E. Hodgins ... | SAT. 29th Aug. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW

Haimun ... | A. H. Stewart ... | SUN. 30th Aug. at 10 a.m.

Haimun ... | A. H. Stewart ... | WED. 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fare.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrall & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK

China Coast—Gazette.
Mr. H. M. Rogers, second officer, Tatum, is on reserve.
Mr. A. A. Ward, from reserve, has gone second officer, Tatum.
Mr. R. H. Mosg, second officer, Hunan, is on reserve.

Mr. W. Thornton, from reserve, has gone second officer, Tatum.
Mr. J. Thorvig, second officer, Tatum, has gone second officer, Hangchow.

Mr. A. B. Easton, acting chief engineer, Ngankin, has gone second engineer, same ship.

Mr. W. Faxton, supernumerary Hsin Peking, has gone third engineer, Wenchow.

Mr. W. G. Cowan, from reserve, has gone master, Tatum.
Mr. H. G. Hobbs, acting master, Tatum, is on reserve.

Mr. P. Williams, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Ngankin.
Mr. J. G. Campbell, acting second engineer, Ngankin, has gone third engineer, Fongtien.

Mr. A. Winterbottom, third engineer, Wenchow, has gone supernumerary, Hsin Peking.

Mr. J. Farrell, chief officer, Kiangteen, is on leave.

Mr. E. B. Green, chief officer, Kwangchi, has gone chief officer, Kiangteen.

Mr. J. O. Novik, second officer, Toonan, has gone chief officer, Toonan.

Mr. B. Juul, chief officer, Toonan, has gone chief officer, Kwangchi.

Mr. O. Mogenssen, second officer, Toonan, has gone officer, Kwangchi.

Mr. A. H. Brown, second officer, Anping, has resigned.

Mr. Thomas has been appointed second officer, Anping.

Mr. Sheldrup has been appointed second officer, Toonan.

Mr. A. O. Stewart, second engineer, Hainkong, has resigned.

Mr. W. Wilson has been appointed second officer, Kwang-sang.

Mr. H. W. Lee, second officer, Kwang-sang, is on leave.

Mr. W. Moore, second officer, Suifu, has gone second officer, Kiangwo.

Mr. E. P. Campbell, second officer, Kiangwo, has gone second officer, Suifu. — Shipping and Engineering.

Notice to Mariners.
Shanghai District.—Notice is given that the Middle Bank Buoy off Plover Point, Langshan Crossing—has been moved and is now moored in 38 feet of water at low water of spring tides.

From the Buoy the Langshan Pagoda bears N 20 degrees 30' W magnetic, distant 10 1/2 miles. The characteristics of the Buoy remain unchanged.

New Nagasaki-Shanghai Cable.

In view of the existing situation in Europe and the Far East, which has occasioned great pressure on the cables, the Japanese Government, which has been engaged in laying a cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai at the cost of ¥1,300,000 is said to be pushing forward the work at express speed. The cableboat "Ogasawara-maru" is doing work at the Nagasaki and the "Okinawa maru" on the Shanghai side. It is expected that the laying of the cable will be completed by the end of next month.

Motor Pinnace's Trip.
A motor pinnace, 50ft. long, the first of the class, has been delivered at Devonport Dockyard by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Company (Ld.). The vessel made the non-stop voyage from Southampton—a distance of 130 nautical miles—under her own power in less than twelve hours.

A circular has been sent out by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission requesting shippers to co-operate with the railroads in handling the freight-car situation during the drop moving period. The circular says: "On the six months ending April 30, 1914, and Great Northern and Minneapolis & St. Louis Roads, in Minnesota and the Dakotas, 24,144 cars were detained 78,761 days, or an average of 32 days each, beyond the free-time limit." The letter says: "The Commission believes the railroads can get 25 per cent. more use of rolling stock if some method is adopted to eliminate delays."

Oyster, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.
Flooded Headlocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAVE.

* Returning via Manila. • Going via Manila.
Steamers proceeding via Manila do not call at Singapore!

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914.

MONTENEGRO.

Why She Joined the War.

He who would find a Serb of the bluest blood and most distinguished lineage must seek him on the slopes of the Black Mountain. There, to-day, exist the purest remnants of a once great race. They are the Welsh of the Adriatic, the Highlanders of the Balkans. As we cannot dip very deeply into ancient history in a paper of this sort, it must suffice to say that from the time when Ivan the Black was driven from his lowland capital in the 15th century, and forced back upon the mountains, the story of his country and its handful of people can only be written in terms of romance. The Turk did his utmost to bring the great-hearted Lilliput into subjection, but in vain. Not a man of the Montenegrins but knew his fate were he to fall in fight against the hated Moslem. Dishonoured for ever, despised and banished from home and friends, a woman's dress and spindle were to be given him, and then with their spindles the women were to drive him out as a coward and a traitor. Moreover, until 1851, theocratic power went with political, prince and priest being one, and so a faint-hearted mountaineer stood as good a chance of being damned in the world to come as he was certainly doomed in this.

In all probability, however, such terrors seldom came into actual use. Mountaineers are rarely lacking in manliness, and the history of Montenegrin fighting is such as to prove that well be proud of it. In all the wars which Russia has waged against the "unspeakable Turk" Montenegro has acted the part of a plucky little terrier allied with a mastiff. She did more than her part in 1876 in union with Serbia, but as Serbia was beaten, had to be content to wait for her reward till after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, in which also she covered herself with honour.

Prince Nicholas, who has reigned since the murder of his uncle in 1860, became King in 1910. Two of his daughters have married Russian Grand Dukes, another is the wife of Prince Francis of Battenberg, and yet another is the charming consort of the King of Italy.

The Land as it Now is. Statistics are usually dry enough. With regard to Montenegro they are more than eloquent. We have already referred to many a war which the Black Mountain state has waged with the once all-but-irresistible Turk. These wars, be it remembered, were fought when the area and population of the country were but about half what they are now. And then the question arises, What are they now? What is the size of this marvellous little land, what the number of people who in this War of the Nations have dared to throw their glove in the face of their giant neighbour?

The answer will seem incredible. The land is but the size of Yorkshire, and the people number from seven to eight times less than the Yorkshire people do! In plain numbers, the area is now, after the recent increase, only 5,603 English square miles, and the population about 510,000. If Shanghai readers will but consider for a moment the number of foreigners in their own community here, they will the better understand the astounding confidence of the Montenegrins when told that, to make up that number, Montenegro would have to take not only the whole population of her capital, Cetinje, but those of Dublino and Antivari as well! Yet Montenegro sends to war from 30,000 to 40,000 men; their war budget for 1913 being £180,000. In addition to a Russian subsidy of £70,000. So far back as 1878,

Prince Nicholas took Antivari and Spizza, both on the Adriatic. The former was retained, but the Berlin Congress gave the latter to Austria as it did Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the gallant little principality, though permitted to navigate the adjacent sea, was forbidden to provide for herself men-of-war or even a war flag!

More Recent History.

Even such restrictions failed to dash the hopes of the progressive King, who, gifted with more than ordinary foresight, is quite a match for the cleverest of European diplomats. Like his people, he possesses the primitive virtues. He still says what he means, and means what he says. Asked once to allow a site in his kingdom to be turned into a second Monte Carlo, he replied "I am a leader of men, not the keeper of a gambling hell!" It fell to such a man to be the mouthpiece of the Balkan States when war was to be declared in 1912. Some of the others flinched through fear of the Powers, who from the cloudy peaks of Mount Olympus muttered thunder. King Nicholas ignored their threats. When at last he knew that a peremptory message was on its way to him by one path, he sent off by a different path another to Turkey declaring war, and thus it was the conflict of 1912 took place, for as soon as Montenegro was fully committed, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece joined in.

There is no need to follow the fortunes of what was a most extraordinary conflict. Its main facts are too well remembered—the unexpectedly great successes of the allies, and the still more unexpected result of the second war when they quarrelled amongst themselves. What is germane to our present subject is the treatment that was meted out to Montenegro after the fighting had come to an end.

The Question of Scutari.

King Nicholas and his hardy mountaineers had made the greatest sacrifices and worked the most heroic wonders in order to possess themselves of the strongly held fortress and town of Scutari, the old seat of all the Serbian dynasties, a place sung in ballad, and praised in story. Geographically it is the natural centre of Montenegrin territory. To its lake flow nearly all the Montenegrin rivers, and from that lake flows the Bojana to the Adriatic, thus securing that sea connection without which Montenegro is so terribly handicapped in her trade. When the war began, the northern Albanians were only too eager to cast in their lot with Montenegro. There was, therefore, little fear of trouble between them had the wishes of King Nicholas and his people been fully complied with.

But a certain Great Power objected, and in order to preserve the inharmonious "concert" the others agreed to bring pressure to bear, with the result that for some time there was seen the undignified spectacle of a blockading squadron composed of vessels of the Great Powers lying off the poor little Montenegrin port! It was as though the Shanghai Police force were to send a mixed squad of Europeans, Sikhs, Japanese, and Chinese to coerce an obstreperous youngster of three summers in the Public School Kindergarten.

But Austria gained her point. Serbia had been definitely shut off from the sea, and now Montenegro was to suffer the indignity of having to relinquish the dearly bought fruit of her bow and of her spear.

An Unforgettable Rebuff.

It is easy to enter into the bitter feelings of King Nicholas when, under a pressure impossible

SIAM'S BUDGET.

In his latest report on the Budget of the Kingdom of Siam (for the year B. E. 2457 or 1914-15) says the *Siam Observer*, the Financial Adviser at the outset is in the satisfactory position of being able to point to a surplus of ordinary revenue as compared with the estimate. The ordinary expenditure also exceeded the budget it is true; but the net result is a surplus in the transactions for the year 1912-13 amounting to the substantial sum of 1,235,000 odd, as against an estimated nominal surplus of 1,200,000 only, thus more than counter-balancing the deficit which had to be recorded in the previous year (1911-12). This increase of revenue, it appears, is accounted for under the heads of Opium—which alone gave, in excess collections, no less than three million ticals more than was estimated,—and secondly under Mines where, owing to the rise in the price of tin after the budget was prepared, an increase in actual over-estimated revenue was apparent. On the subject of budgeted expenditure for 1914-15 the Financial Adviser has some interesting remarks to make, the first being that the increase under "Army" is due to the scheme to provide the military forces of the Crown with an adequate and up-to-date equipment of arms, which hitherto they have not possessed. Under "Navy" there is also shown an increase in expenditure owing to provision being made for the cost of a river gunboat now building in England, the national defence of Siam by these two measures being thus further ameliorated. Another interesting increase is the provision of a sum of 1,000,000 for the carrying out of the very necessary and salutary enactment regarding the destruction of Java Weed; and mention is also made of the establishment of a regular Department of Irrigation, the officers of which will carry out the irrigation scheme that the experts engaged from India hope shortly to be in a position to recommend. Finally this admirable and succinct review of the finances of Siam does not omit a reference to the banking crisis of last year. The lesson of that bad time, says Mr. Williamson, has been such a sharp one that stricter methods are now the order of the day in all banking institutions in Siam.

to stand against, he felt compelled to make the great renunciation. "I have fought long with myself," he said, "Never before in all the fifty years of my reign have I endured such torment. I have resolved to drain the bitter cup to the dregs. I must give way. I must allow Scutari, this dearest dream of my youth, to be evacuated. Scutari, the lawful heritage of Montenegro, the pledge of our better future."

But what, to a Great Power, actuated by the Nietzschean doctrine of the right of the might, matters the despair of the weak? It counts for nothing, and hence the Servians of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and of Serbia herself, were forbidden to cherish hopes that some day they might be brought at least economically together, even if political union were denied. The most they could hope for was to become a third, portion in a Triality of which the Dual Monarchy was to be lord and master.

Yet there are not wanting people who wonder why Montenegro joined in the war!—A Correspondent to the *N. O. Daily News*.

COMPANY REPORT.

The United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd.

The report of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd., for presentation to the shareholders at the eighteenth ordinary annual meeting to be held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd., Queen's Building, on Tuesday, September 8, 1914, at noon, states:—

The General Managers have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1914.

The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, including \$73,95 brought forward from last year, is \$15,309.97, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 15 per cent on ordinary shares ...	\$5,940.00
To General Managers' remuneration ...	2,600.00
To pay a further dividend of 7 1/2 per cent on ordinary shares ...	2,970.00
To pay \$20.70 per share on 100 founders' shares ...	2,970.00
To carry forward to new account ...	1,429.97
	\$15,309.97

Auditor.
The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. F. Maitland in the absence of Mr. W. Hutton Potts; Mr. Maitland being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914
BALANCE SHEET.

	\$	cts.
Capital 1,000 Ordinary Shares of \$10, of which \$4 per share paid ...	38,800.00	
100 Founders' Shares of \$10 fully paid ...	1,000.00	
Reserve Fund	40,000.00	
Unclaimed Dividends	1,024.30	
Sundry Creditors	15,041.43	
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts	1,000.00	
Roofing contingency account	2,500.00	
Profit and Loss Account balance	15,309.97	
	121,475.70	

	\$	cts.
Launch "Gladiator" ...	1,000.00	
Furniture & Fittings As per last a/c ...	500.00	
Furniture & Fittings Since expended ...	857.26	
	1,357.26	
Less written off	857.26	
	500.00	

Value of material on hand ...	65,867.08
Unexpired portion of Insurance Policies	230.42
Sundry Debtors ...	22,143.91
Cash in Current Account and on Fixed Deposit with Bankers ...	31,454.30
Cash in hand ...	279.99
	121,475.70

Profit and Loss Accounts.	
To Auditor's Fee ...	150.00
To Depreciation for year ended 31st May, 1914 ...	857.26
To Reserve for bad and doubtful debts ...	500.00
To Bad Debts written off ...	25.52
To Launch Mooring, written off ...	50.00
To Roofing Contingency account ...	2,000.00
To Balance ...	15,309.97
	\$18,892.75

By Balance from last Account ... 973.95

Interest	1,230.02
Transfer Fees	2.00
Profit on Trading ...	16,666.78
	\$18,892.75

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

General Managers.
I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers of the Company in Hongkong and that in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st May, 1914, according to the best of my information and the explanations given, and as shown by the Books of the Company. The stocks have been certified as to quantity and value by the Superintendents. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required.

F. MAITLAND.
Auditor.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

LIEGE AND THE BELGIANS.

The Impressions of a Visitor to Ceylon.

An interesting visitor to Ceylon is Mr. Ivor S. Winby, a partner in the firm of L. P. Winby and Co., of London. The firm is one that buys steel and has branches at Brussels and Liege. Mr. Winby has come to Ceylon to start a business in copra and has brought out the most modern machinery to erect a factory at the Diyatalawa Mills which he has leased on a long period from Mr. de Soysa. He is the managing director of the Orient Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd.

Speaking to a representative of the *Times of Ceylon* at the Galle Face Hotel, Mr. Winby said that he had just spent three years in Belgium, mostly in Liege, as manager of the branch there. Asked if he could give any information regarding the place that is now so much before the public eye, owing to the splendid defence being made by the Belgians against the Germans, Mr. Winby said that the town was world famous for its manufacture of arms of all descriptions. La Fonderie d'Armes exports arms all over the world. It was one of the biggest of its kind. Then there was La Societe Anonyme John Ockerill which was the largest steel works in Belgium and one of the largest in the world. It was situated in Seraing which was really a suburb of Liege. The firm had been founded by a Scotman more than a hundred years ago and was a formidable competitor of Krupp's. It manufactured all cannons and artillery exclusively for the Belgian Government and in addition supplied other countries as well. It was for this reason that the German Government would give a good deal to get hold of it. The firm also manufactured small arms.

The Forts at Liege.
Referring to the forts guarding Liege, Mr. Winby said that the town is surrounded by hills, all of which are strongly fortified on the German side. On the heights of the Ardennes the Belgians have for years been spending money lavishly in strengthening the forts as it is from this side they most expected an invasion. Liege was a beautiful city, owning a very ancient University. Perhaps Antwerp was about the only other town in Belgium that was more strongly fortified. Liege is the Birmingham of Belgium.

Mr. Winby went on to say that he never thought the Belgians would put up such a magnificent stubborn defence, and it was a very pleasant surprise for him. In his opinion the Belgian character is not such a strong one as the French or German. He was

WAR-SONG.

Song of the Soldiers.
To arms! The drums are beating;
Fall in! And we proudly obey;
Unfold the sacred banner;
Let it challenge our foes to the fray.
Quick march! We are marching
to glory!
Three cheers for the war!
Hurrah!

Song of the Contractors.
Main Broders, Ze drums is beating;
"Parashentage! parashentage!"
they say;
A nice little cheque for Ze Colonel,
Ha ha! an Ze War Office pay.
See price-list—cheap guns an cheap powder;
Tree cheers for Ze war!
Hurrah!

Song of the Vultures.
To wing! The drums are beating;
It means there'll be fighting to-day;
It means that men will be dying;
Let us feast on good flesh while we may.
To the battle-field! Perch on the treetops!
Three cheers for the war!
Hurrah!

Song of the Women.
Alas! The guns are sounding;
Our husbands are forth at the fray.
How many poor wives will be widows,
And children be orphaned to-day!
Alas for what men call 'glory'
Alas for the war! Oo-ay!
Gaffer Bey in *Madras Times*.

kindly, cheerful, extraordinarily industrious and patient. He was always very genial with the English, to a greater extent than any other race, because the Belgian knows that England has always befriended his country. Moreover it is British capital that finances Belgium. Belgium had more steel works per acre than any other country in the world and at least three-fourths of their trade in this mineral was done with England.

The Belgian, Mr. Winby continued, was very patriotic but he absolutely dreaded the German owing to the fear that their country would be absorbed by her big neighbour. Should the Germans manage to force them, out of Liege, Mr. Winby thought, from what he had heard when the subject was discussed by Belgians, that they would fall back on Louvain or Charleroi; most probably the latter. This would be by way of Namur. They would, however, probably make their supreme effort to defend Brussels if they continued to be forced back. But the Germans, if present indications were a criterion, would have to pay dearly to gain that end because they would have to go through such strong garrison towns as Louvain, Namur and Charleroi. In any case the battles would in nearly every case be fought on the same old fields that were used in the Napoleonic Campaign of 1815, that was, around the Sambre, Moselle and Meuse. Now that the Belgians had been encouraged their successes would lead to an even greater offering of their backbone and would enable them the better to bear the sacrifices involved and would even go to the extent of making them put up with some reverses without getting disheartened.

On being asked what he thought of the Germans, Mr. Winby said that anybody who had been to Germany could not come away without the impression that they were a magnificent race. The pity of it was that the ordinary people were not given more opportunities really to express their views. They had not sufficient liberty and were thus easily led to acquiesce in any folly their rulers imposed.

MILITARY WEDDING.

At St. John's Cathedral, this afternoon, Miss Smollett Campbell, the daughter of Mr. Smollett Campbell (Commissioner of Maritime Customs, Lappa, Macao) and Mrs. Smollett Campbell, was married to Lieutenant Paske, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The Rev. Copley Moyle united the happy couple in holy matrimony. Captain Batsan, R. N., acting as best man. Amongst those present at the Cathedral were His Excellency the Governor, Lady May and Miss May, M. Liebert and Mdlle. Liebert, Commander Basil Taylor, R. N., and numerous officers both of the regular regiments, the Navy and the Volunteers.

As the couple left the Cathedral to the strains of a Wedding March, the bridegroom's brother officers and a number of the rank and file formed up along each side of the pathway, the officers crossing swords over the heads of Mr. and Mrs. Paske.

The party then proceeded to Mountain Lodge, where the reception was held.



SORE THROAT.

Its Cause and Cure.

Few ailments are more painful and annoying than Sore Throat, which is so prevalent just now. This complaint always means that the sufferer has inhaled germs—particles of vegetable life so extremely minute that, when seen through the microscope, they look like little specks, as shown in the above disc.

The quickest and most thorough way of killing these germs is to suck a few Formant Tablets. The pain and swelling rapidly diminish, the mouth and throat are thoroughly clean and refreshed, and in a short time the Sore Throat is cured.

Formant is just as effective, too, as a preventive of Sore Throat and of much more dangerous epidemic diseases like Diphtheria, Consumption of the Lungs, Scarlet Fever, and Measles.

Praised by 7,000 Physicians.

Wulff's Formant Tablets are held in the highest esteem by medical men. For instance, a physician writes in "The Practitioner": "I have never had Sore Throat myself since I began to use Formant, although I suffered periodically before."

Formant is habitually used by well-known people like the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, and Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P. To take only a few examples, Lord Gtave writes: "I have been using Formant for Sore Throat with most satisfactory results." Eugene Curcio, the world-famous tenor, writes: "I have found Wulff's Formant Tablets very beneficial to the throat and pleasant to the taste." The Bishop of Bath and Wells writes: "Wulff's Formant is a remedy and preventive, the value of which is appreciated in this house."

Such eminent people would not allow their names to be published if they had not proved the efficacy of Formant. Their names are a guarantee that it would be worth your while to try Formant, which can be obtained of all Chemists, and also to send this coupon for a Free Copy of a valuable Handbook on Sore Throat, Diphtheria, etc., written by a London physician.

Only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and therefore it is a quick demand for these. Post this coupon at once, and thus make sure of securing your copy. Wulff's Formant can be obtained of all Chemists, in bottles containing 50 tablets. Insist on the genuine Formant, and refuse worthless and harmful substitutes.

FREE HANDBOOK.

Please send me a Free Copy of "Hints on Sore Throat."

Name

Address

A. Wulff & Co.,
6, Kiakiang Road, Shanghai.
P. 23/156.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914.

TO-DAY'S
LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH APPRECIATION OF BELGIAN
HEROISM.

GLOWING TRIBUTES BY MR. ASQUITH AND
LEADER OF OPPOSITION

'We are with Them Heart and Soul'

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Aug. 27, 6.40 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith rose amid cheers and moved the following resolution:

That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty praying him to convey to His Majesty the King of the Belgians the sympathy and admiration with which this House regards the heroic resistance offered by his Army and people to the wanton invasion of his territory, and an assurance of the determination of this country to support in every way the efforts of Belgium to vindicate her own independence and the public law of Europe.

Mr. Asquith said:—Very few words are needed to commend to the House the terms of this Address. The war which is now shaking to its foundations the whole European system, originated in a quarrel in which this country had no direct concern. We strive with all our might, as everyone now knows—(cheers)—to prevent its outbreak; and, when that was no longer possible, to limit its area. It is of importance that it should be clearly understood when it was and why it was that we intervened.

It was only when we were confronted with a choice between keeping and breaking solemn obligations in discharge of a binding trust and a shameful subservience to untested force that we threw away the scabbard. We do not regret our decision—(loud cheers). The issue was one which no self-respecting nation—certainly none bred and nurtured like ourselves in this ancient home of liberty—could, without undying shame, have declined—(cheers).

Bound by Obligations.

We were bound by obligations plain and paramount to assert and maintain the threatened independence of a small and useful state. Belgians had no interests of her own to serve—(cheers) save and except the one supreme and overriding interest of every State, great or little, which is worthy of the name, the preservation of her integrity and her national life. (cheers) History, he went on, tells us that the duty of asserting and maintaining that great principle, which is after all the well-spring of civilisation and progress, has fallen once and again at most critical moments in the past on States relatively small in area and in population but great in courage and resource—(cheers)—on Athens and Sparta, on the Swiss Cantons and not less gloriously three centuries ago, on the Netherlands. (Cheers.)

Never, I venture to say, has the duty been more clearly and fully acknowledged and never has it been more courageously and heroically discharged than during the last weeks by the Belgian King and Belgian people.

They have faced without flinching, and against almost incalculable odds, horrors of irruption, devastation, spoliation and of outrage—loud cheers—they have stubbornly withstood and successfully arrested the inrush of wave after wave of gigantic and overwhelming force. The defence of Liege—loud cheers—will always be the theme of one of the most inspiring chapters in the annals of liberty.

Freedom Preferred.

The Belgians, proceeded the Prime Minister, have won for themselves immortal glory which belongs to a people who prefer freedom to ease and security, even to life itself. We are all proud of their alliance and of their friendship. We salute them with respect and honour. (Renewed cheers.)

'With Them Heart and Soul.'

Mr. Asquith proceeded: We are with them, heart and soul because by their side and in their company we are defending at the same time two great causes—the independence of small states and sanctity of international obligations. We assure them to-day, in the name of this United Kingdom and of the whole of the Empire that they can count to the end on our whole-hearted and unflinching support. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law, who was warmly cheered, said:—I am glad to have had the opportunity of recording the Address which, in terms so eloquent and so moving, has just been proposed by the Prime Minister, and which I know will command the warm approval, not only of this House, but of the whole nation and of the Empire—(cheers). In the struggle which, as we have just been told, has not been sought by them, and which neither the wisdom nor the forbearance of their Government could have averted, the Belgian Army has displayed a resistance against overwhelming odds as steadfast as it has been heroic—a resistance which has excited the surprise, wonder and admiration of the whole world.

HONGKONG HOTEL
COMPANY, LTD.

Dividend of \$3.50 Per Share
Proposed.

We are advised by the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., that the balance at credit Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ended 30th June, 1914, amounted to \$149,981.03, which the Directors propose to apportion as follows:

To pay a dividend of \$3.50 per share on 20,000 shares:—	\$ 70,000.00
To Transfer to Repairs and Renewals A/c:—	15,000.00
To write off Furniture and Fixtures A/c:—	20,000.00
To write off Steam Launch A/c:—	1,895.50
To carry forward to new account:—	42,385.53
	\$149,981.03

SUN YAT-SEN REPORTED
IN SHANGHAI.

On good authority it is stated that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chi-mei are now within the jurisdiction of the Settlement authorities, says the China Press (Shanghai), of the 22nd inst.

They are understood to have arrived from Japan a few days ago. Dr. Sun is said to be staying in North Honan Road, and Chi-mei in a house between the Chinese city and the French settlement. Access to either, except on the part of the individual, is practically impossible, and the last-mentioned individual, who is said to be showing signs of the ravages of consumption, has as personal bodyguards two stalwart Japanese.

It is reported that both visitors have as meeting-place a house in an alleyway off the Haining Road. In this house, the ground-floor of which is a money-changer's and tobacco shop, it is well-known that two prominent members of the lately-dispersed Kuomintang reside.

It is stated that the presence in Shanghai of these well-known revolutionaries is no secret to the authorities of the Settlement.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 31st day of August, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of two lots of Crown Land at Kennedy Town and North Point respectively in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Lot	Locality	Approximate Area	Contents in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Lot 1	Lot 1, Kennedy Town	100	100	100	100
2	Lot 2	Lot 2, North Point	100	100	100	100

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship
"BENARTY."

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd September will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 9th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd September, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship
"GLENLOCHY."

From PORTLAND and
SEATTLE.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 2nd instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 27th instant will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 27th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 30th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show
Capper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Queen's Hill, Midland

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S.	Leonard Mrs. H. S.
Alford, G. M.	Lloyd, G. T.
Anderson, G. I.	Lobel, F.
Bate, E. R.	Levenson Mr. & Mrs.
Beadel, D. C.	E.
Bell, C. D. J.	Macdonald, J.
Bellina, Mrs. E. R.	Macintosh, Dr. C. R.
Benn, G. A.	MacIntyre Mr. and
Bishop Mr. & Mrs. A.	Mrs. N.
	Martin, Mrs.
Blackett, W. L.	Martini, Dr. O.
Bradley, Dr. N.	Martel
Bromley, F. C.	Matheson, Mrs. R.
Brereton, H. A.	T.
Brister, J. H.	Matheson, Miss M.
Cambridge, A. J.	McIntosh, W. J.
Cardner, E. L.	McIntosh, A. J.
Clayton, W. E.	McIntosh, B. K.
Coleman, Dr. A. L. E. F.	Montez, W. A.
Curry, G. P.	Moore, J. J.
Douglas, D. S. S.	Meyer, G. E.
Duffy, Miss M. E.	Middleton, G. S.
Ehrenfels Mr. & Mrs.	Moore, Dr. & Mrs. W.
	H. C.
Eymann, J.	Musio
Fehr, H.	Meyer, G. E.
Gibb, J.	Newton, D.
Gould, J.	Oudenhoven, W.
Gringono, P. de	Penning, A. J.
Grooms, E. H.	Plaisant, A.
Hall, Capt. T. P.	Powell, G. M.
Hamilton, Mrs. S. S.	Purvis, A.
Handley, P. H.	Ray, E. H.
Hannibal, W. A.	Reay, Miss F.
Harper, G.	Reynolds, Mrs. L. M.
Hawker, A. S.	Reynolds, L. M.
Helvering, E. G.	Riley, L.
Herbert, T. Dr. and	Rosell, F. H.
Mrs.	Rosell, J. P.
Hewitt, Hon. Mr. D.	Fyrmann, C.
A. C. M. G.	Seddon, Mrs.
Hunter, R.	Smyth, F.
Hutchinson, D. L.	Sorby, V.
James, C. H.	Square, Miss A.
Jessala, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Tosor, E. M.
Jones, M. T.	Walker, Capt. H. A.
Joseph, E. M.	Watson, J. R.
Joseph, R. M.	White, F. W.
Kocks, Capt. & Mrs.	Wood, G. G.
Lambert, E. B.	Wright, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Lambert, Mrs. W. H.	

King Edward Hotel.

Almberg, E.	Laurison, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Austin, M. J.	Maitland, C. F.
Budge, W.	Massey, Miss
Brinley, J. H.	McIntosh, A. J.
Cox, F. W.	Miller, Mrs. F. A.
	Murphy, H.
Griffin, G. W.	Pasmore, Capt. and
Hall, F. C.	Mrs. W. O.
Haynor, H. O.	Roberts, H. K.
Hovenor, H. A.	Shree, Dr.
Jennings, A. H. P.	Soper, C. H.
Joseph, J.	Thompson, Mrs.
Karsdorp, D. W.	Tseng, J.
Kornatz, W.	Walther, Dr. K.
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs. W. D.	Watson, J. R.

Craigieburn.

Grand Hotel.

Bennett, H. S.	Hollingsworth, Mr.
Bond, W. O.	McCaig, J.
Brown, C. B.	Robinson, Geo. A.
Caldwell, Mr.	Smith, Mrs. J. Grant
Caldwell, Miss	Smith, Mr. & Mrs.
Carpenter, Mr. and	Ivan, Grant
Mrs.	Shenton, Mr. & Mrs.
Crow, Miss	Turner, Mrs. G. F.
Calverly, V.	Wilson, Mr. and Mrs.
Harford, W. F.	

Carlton Hotel.

Ballantine, Mr. and	Hollway, H. D.
Mrs. B. A.	Jackman, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Barnes, O.	McNair, R.
Bentley, R.	Norris, E. O.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs.	Paul, S.
Brantigan, C. J.	Pullen, A.
Chenworth, A. R.	Riggs, A.
Crombie, L. G.	Silva, Mr. & Mrs.
Dennis, R.	Stannard, V. R.
Edwards, W. J.	Swigg, C. V.
Elmore, Rev. Dr. M.	Tall, Mrs.
Fernandez, E. A.	Walker, Mr. and Mrs.
Fletcher, O. W.	F.
Garratt, E. F.	Watling, Mr. & Mrs.
Gladwell, T. A.	D. O.
Grandy, A. J.	Wey, Mr. & Mrs. D.
Higginbotham, C. J.	White, A. R.
Hill, J. E.	Wilson, D. O.
Hipkin, W. W.	

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On Friday 28th, & Saturday 29th.
The Powerful Detective Film
RESURRECTION OF
"NICK WINTER"
the Clever Detective

Look out for the all British Film
in the "KING'S SERVICE."

By Request "AVE MARIA" will be exhibited
at Saturday's Matinee (5 p.m.)

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3
Commencing Wednesday 26th August.

The great detective drama

"THE DEVIL'S EYES"

in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.

Also

In the lift (American drama)

etc.

Will be Screened on Saturday, 29th August.

(2nd Series) "ROCAMBOLE"

NOTICES

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Assets £13,833,482: 12: 4d.

THE Management of the Company's Representation in Hong-
kong has from to-day been taken over by me and the interests
the Company will thus be entirely under British control.

H. S. PLAYFAIR.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

OLD BROOK MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL
and STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"ERROLL"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of Holt's
Wharf at Kowloon, whence
and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 1st prox.
will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 15th prox.
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
downs, where they will be ex-
amined on the 1st prox. at 11
a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISEA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From EUROPE, COLOMBO
and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

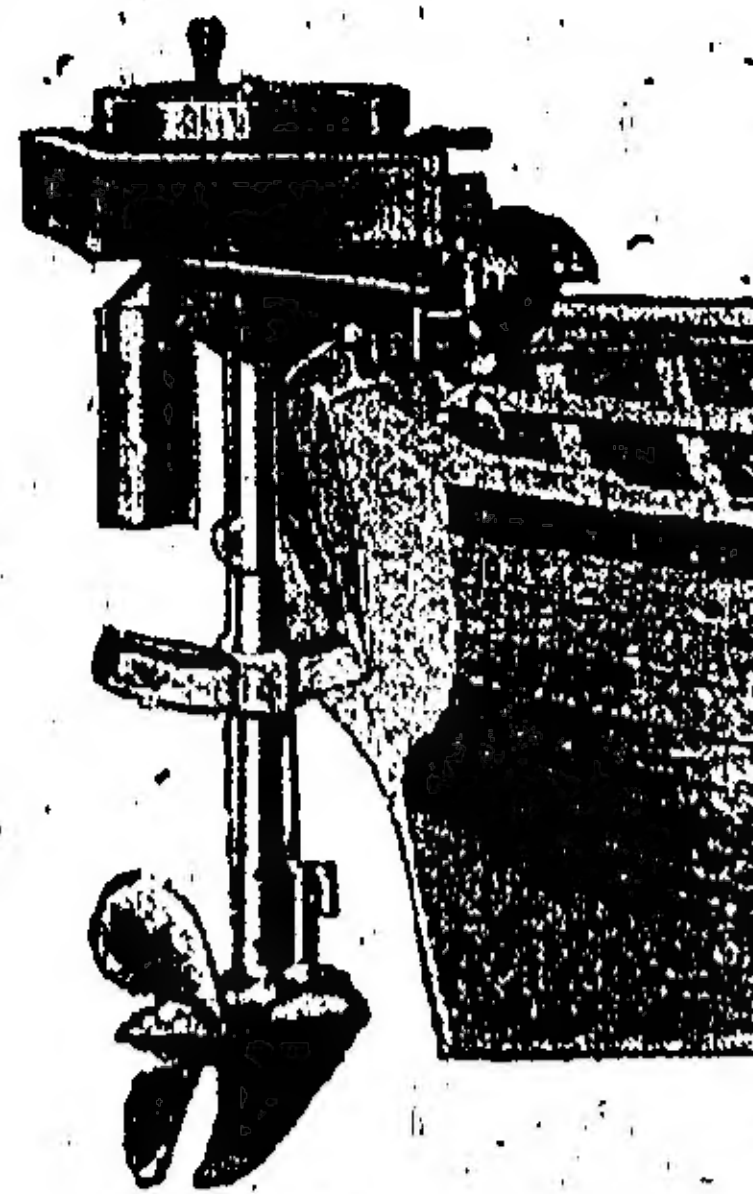
"MISHIMA MARU,"
having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and deli-
very can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before noon, to-
day.

Goods not cleared by the 1st
September, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour. All claims must be pre-
sented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be re-
cognized. No claims will be
admitted after the goods have left
the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISEA,
Agents,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1914.

NOTICE.



EVINRUDE; DETACHABLE

MOTOR.

1 1/2-2 H. P., 2-3 H. P., 3 1/2-
5 H. P., with battery—or
magneto—ignition.

For particulars apply to

CARRELS, BOERNER & CO.,
Hongkong, 33 King's Buildings,
3rd Floor.

Sole Agents for South China.

CONSIGNEES

COMPAGNIE DES MES-
SAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

"CORDILLERE"

Consignees of Cargo from Lon-
don ex. s.s. "Basque."

Consignees of Cargo from
Havre ex. s.s. "Medoc."

Consignees of Cargo from
Bordeaux ex. s.s. "Cambrai."

In connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that
their goods with the exception of
Opium, Treasure and Valuables
are being landed and stored at
their risks into the hazardous and
or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon
whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forward-
ed on unless intimation is received
from the Consignees before
NOON TO-DAY requesting it to
be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be count-
ersigned by the Under-
signed. Goods remaining unclaimed after
the 29th August at Noon will be
subject to rent and landing char-
ges.

All claims must be sent in to
me on or before the 1st September
1914 or they will not be recog-
nized.

All damaged packages will be
examined on the 29th August
1914 at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

NOTICES

RECORDS

OLD AND NEW FAVOURITES.

YOU MADE ME LOVE YOU
(THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON)
ALBION. NATIONAL AIRS.
TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE.
SAVOY LANCERS.
THE GEISHA.

MEET ME TO-NIGHT
IN DREAMLAND.

IMMENSE SELECTION OF LATEST TITLES

ROBINSON'S

BREWER & CO.

Pedder Street (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)
Telephone No. 696.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK 1914, by J. Scott Kellicott, L. D., D.C.	18.40	HARPER'S GASOLINE ENGINE BOOK, by A. H. Verrill	4.00
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK 1914, by Woodhead & Montague	7.50	THE NORTH AFRICAN by W. Douglas Newton	1.50
FORCES MINING AND UNDER- MINING CHINA, by Rowland R. Gibson	6.00	AUTUMN GLORY, by Rene Bazin	1.50
JAPAN'S INHERITANCE, THE COUNTRY, ITS PEOPLE, AND THEIR DESTINY, by Bruce Mitford	8.40	FALLEN AMONG THIEVES, by Arthur Applin	1.75
THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPAN, by E. J. Harrison	10.00	A PEOPLE'S MAN, by E. Philip Oppenheim	1.75
THE RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES OF THE EAST, by J. M. Kennedy	4.00	THE COST OF WINES, by Richard Dehan	1.75
THE DUTCH EAST by J. Macmillan Brown	2.75	THE WORLD SET FREE, by H. G. Wells	1.75
SCOTT'S LAST EXPEDITION, In Two Volumes	3.50	THE RIVER OF DREAMS, by William Westrup	1.75
		TWO WOMEN, by Max Pemberton	1.75
		THE SIX RUBIES, by J. M. Kennedy	1.75
		THE HAND OF ALLAH, by William Le Queux	1.75

MAKE IT A HABIT---USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is
imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a
little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s
and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL.



because it positively kills disease
germs, stops infection and instantly
removes bad smells.
IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant
of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer
modern high power germicide.
Officially adopted throughout the
British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish
or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical
Disinfection"

and
"Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400
gallons of efficient disinfecting
fluid.

AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER HULL AT ORDINARY STRIKING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRING	SHADE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	145' top 170' bottom	20'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	145'	18' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	224'	145'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	145'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	240'	145'	14'	7' 6"	
TAI-KO-KU-SUI					
Cosmopolitana Dock	400'	145'	20'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hare Dock	450'	145'	21'	7'	
Lanark Dock	325'	145'	14'	7'	

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 24, Hongkong.

maintained by discount on sub-
sides of food not exceeding \$2
re has been fixed) shall if made
additional charge of 7 per cent.

Commercial

Business at Malacca.
A correspondent at Malacca forwards the following:—A meeting of the Malacca Chinese Chamber of Commerce was held at 5, Fort Road, on the 15th inst., to consider the critical situation in which the retail and other shops of the town have been placed as a result of the stoppage of the payment of their outstanding debts due to the shops by their customers, who are mostly estate labour contractors. To relieve the difficulty which is necessary in the interests of the community as a whole, the Chamber, after due consideration, has adopted the following resolutions unanimously:—

(1) That the managers and owners of rubber estates be requested to pay half of the July wages, if they still are due to the coolies. The Chamber would further enjoin on those estates, which are able, to pay all the July wages. This, however, the Chamber would not insist upon. If any owner or manager holds any title-deeds which he is prepared to give as security, the Chamber would recommend to the Board of Control of the Planters' Relief Fund to give assistance to him.

(2) That in the event of the said managers and owners being financially unable to carry out Resolution No. 1, they or the coolies' Kepalas concerned might refer the matter to the Chamber, which will then investigate the same, and recommend their decisions to the parties concerned.

(3) That the shops on the other hand on receipt of the payments of their outstanding accounts shall resume the giving of credit to their customers to the extent of the amount of the said payments, while the customer of any particular shop, which he is still owing, shall not buy (unless for very good reasons) on cash terms from another shop. That the Chamber would undertake to listen to complaints on this matter made by any other party and to settle any difference that might arise to the best of their judgment.

(4) That every manager or owner of estates should sell as much of their produce as is necessary to pay their coolies' wages, instead of holding it back to wait for better prices.

The Siam Banks.
There has been much conjecture, says the *Bangkok Times*, as to the position of the local banks and finance in the present crisis, and we made inquiries at the Treasury as to what the Government might do. In reply we received the following authoritative statement:—

In ordinary circumstances the Banks provide themselves with funds locally by selling T. T. on London to the Government. At the present time it is impossible to do so owing to the refusal of the Postal Department to accept code telegrams. An arrangement, therefore, has been made between the Treasury and the Banks whereby the Banks, instead of remitting the sterling by T. T., hand their demand draft to the Government. This arrangement is merely a change of procedure, and does not affect the principle that local funds are obtainable by the Banks against gold payment abroad.

An Anglo-French Exhibition in Moscow.
The Legislative Chambers have ratified a preliminary grant of over \$2,000,000 for the expenses of a great exhibition to be held in Moscow, either in 1916 or 1917—preferably during the latter year—in order to give the world an idea of Russia's progress in the arts and industries. Some mention has been made in the Press of a plan to organize an Anglo-French Exhibition in connection therewith. This suggestion meets with favour in responsible quarters. It has not yet, however, taken definite form, nor has any representative committee or organization supported it. The Russo-British Chamber of Commerce has been approached on the matter, but has not yet taken any decision. It is to be hoped that, since the idea is apparently one that is deserving of encouragement, no time may be lost in getting it into practical form.

CONSIGNEES

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL TEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA."
The above-mentioned steamer having arrived from Vancouver, Victoria and Japan Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods, with the exception of Parcels, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's Kowloon Godowns where delivery can be obtained.

Goods on hand after 4 o'clock on the 29th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

NOTICE.

From this date the Management of the South China Agency of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada will be assumed by Mr. A. R. Bishop.

FREDERICK MORGAN,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1914.

NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June 1914, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share of £125 is payable on and after MONDAY the 24th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1914.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon on Monday, 31st August, 1914, for the supply of FRESH MEAT to the Military, for about three and a quarter months, commencing from the 21st September, and terminating on the 30th December, 1914.

Forms, and other particulars can be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

The Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be considered unless made out in the proper Form and delivered at the Headquarters Office by noon on the date stated, in an envelope closed and marked "Tender for Meat."

As a guarantee of good faith the sum of \$100 in Notes should be enclosed with the Tender; such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept the Contract allotted to him, or to attend at the Headquarters Office when called upon. The right to reject all or any Tenders is specially reserved.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1914.

NOTICE.

Mr. YAP PING FUN, who was lately attached to the undersigned as Chinese Broker, has from this date no further connection with our firm.
WRIGHT & HORNEY,
Share & General Brokers,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1914, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation held on the 22nd day of August, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—
(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 56, namely, "the words" "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit; not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:

ARTICLE 76.—General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid, a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year.

ARTICLE 77.—The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called "Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings.

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a 'general Half-Yearly,' and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York
London Office: 1, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4

BRANCHES:—

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Mexico
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama

Capital and Surplus: \$100,000,000
Every description of BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.
MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.
PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares (excepted).
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG,

Manager,
Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:
Amoy
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
Lyons
Manila
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHIONO, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve for Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIMETABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

1.00 P.M. and 3.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.
5.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.30 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS at Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alexander Halliday,
Deputy Manager.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as Export and Import Merchants and Commission Agents under the name of Fred. Taylor & Co.
FRED. TAYLOR,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1914.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Fattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
O. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.
ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. D. Smart.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 465,000

BANKERS:

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

NOTICE.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March 1908.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be beaten. If Equalled. For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wine & Liquor.

EXCHANGE.

Selling	T/T. Marks	Nom.
T/T. Demand	1/8 1/4	
30 d/s	1/8 5/16	
60 d/s	1/8 7/16	
4 m/s	1/8 1/2	
T/T. Shanghai	75	
Private 30 d/s sight	76	
T/T. Singapore	87	
T/T. Japan	133 1/2	
T/T. India	133 1/2	
Demand India	133 1/2	
T/T. Bombay	133 1/2	
Demand Bombay	133 1/2	
T/T. Calcutta	133 1/2	
Demand Calcutta	133 1/2	
Demand Manila	87	
T/T. San Poo & N.Y.	43 1/2	
Demand, New York	43 1/2	
T/T. Java	106 1/2	
Subsidiary Coins		
Discount per \$100:		
Chinese 20 cts. pieces	112 3/4	
Chinese 10 "	113 1/2	
Hongkong 20 "	9 1/4	
Hongkong 10 "	9 3/4	

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE	CLOSING QUOTE	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE
Hongkong & Shanghai	125	£2 & 5/- b. at ex 1/11/13 equal to £23.29 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
Cantons	50	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913. 20 p.c. for 1912.
North China	25	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913.
Unions	100	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913.
Yangtzes	50	\$10 for 1912.
China Fires	20	\$27 for 1912.
Hongkong Fire	50	\$1 for 1906.
SHIPPING		\$2.50 for year end 'g 30'6'13.
China & Manilla	25	Final of \$1 for half-year ending 31/12/13.
Douglas Steamship	50	3% Interim a/c year 1913 on preferred shares.
Steamboats	15	Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913 Coupon No. 22.
Indo-China	25	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30'4'13.
(Preferred)	25	\$3 for 1912.
(Deferred)	25	\$3 for 1907.
"Shell" Transports	21	Interim of 5% Coupon No. 3 account of year ending 30'6'13.
"Star Ferry"	10	Int. of 1/6 mak. 6/6 a/c 1913 1/2 for 1909.
China Sugars	100	\$3.50 for year 1913.
Luzon Sugars	100	\$3 for 1913.
Chinese Engineering	21	Tis. 3 for 1912.
Tronohs	21	Interim of Tis. 3 for 1913.
Raubs	21	Tis. 6 2/2'10.
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS		First year.
Kowloon Wharfs	50	\$7 on old shares, \$3.50 on new shares for year 31'12'13.
H.K. & W'poo Docks	50	\$3.4 for 1/2 year ending 30'6'14.
Shanghai Docks	100	50 cents for 1913.
Hongkew Wharfs	100	\$2.80 for 1913.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS		Interim of 5 p.c. for year ending 30'6'13 \$2.00 for 1/2 year ending 30'6'14.
Anglo-French Lands	100	Tis. 15 for year ending 31'10'13.
H'kong Central Estates	100	Tis. 10 for year ending 30'6'13.
Hongkong Hotels	50	Tis. 12 for year end 'g 31'12'12.
Hongkong Lands	100	Tis. 14 for year ending 30'11'13.
Humphreys Estates	10	50 cents 31'7'08.
Kowloon Lands	30	\$1.20 for 1913.
Shanghai Lands	30	70 cents for 1913.
West Point	50	\$1.30 for year end 'g 31'7'13.
Manila M'pole Hotel	10	40 cents for 1911.
EWOS	50	\$1.80 per share for 1913.
Shanghai Cottons	10	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914.
Laou Kung Mow	10	\$2 for 1913.
Kung Yik	10	[Interim of Tis. 1 making Tis. 2 a/c 1913.
Hongkong Cottons	10	None.
China-Borneos	10	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30'4'14.
Light and Powers	10	Final of 6d. making 7d. per share for 1913.
Do. (Spec. shares)	10	None.
China Providents	10	\$1.50 for 1910.
Dairy Farms	10	
Green Islands	10	
Hongkong Electric	10	
Hongkong Ices	25	
Hongkong Ropes	10	
Langkats	10	
Morning Post	25	
Peak Tramway	10	
Do. (new)	10	
Hongkong Electric Trams	10	
Philippines	10	
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	10	
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	10	
Shanghai-Sumatra	10	
Steam Laundry	10	
United Asbestos	10	
Oriental Agency, Ltd.	10	
United Asbestos Founders Shares	10	
Union Waterboat	10	
Weismann, Ltd.	10	
Watson	10	
William Powell, Ltd.	10	

WRIGHT AND HORNEY: Share and General Brokers, 24, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

